



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

V987

t

COLLEGE LATIN COMPOSITION

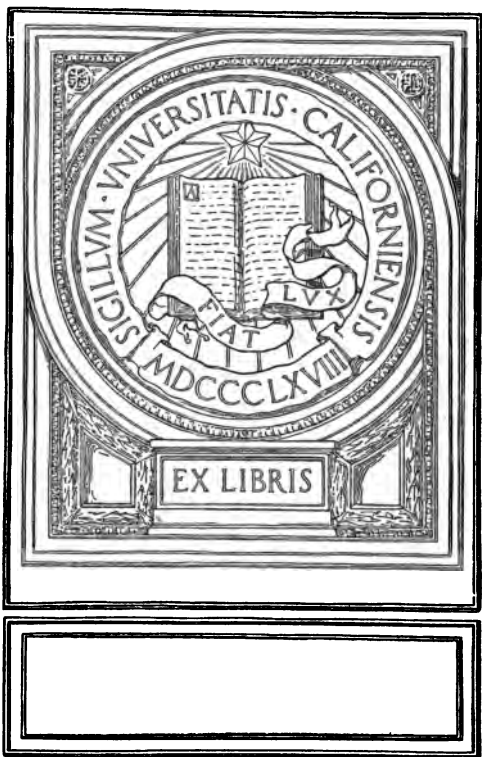
TEXTBOOKS

UC-NRLF



\$B 318 768

YB 55363





TEACHERS' COURSE
IN
LATIN COMPOSITION

BY

H. C. NUTTING

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

ALLYN AND BACON

BOSTON

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

ATLANTA

SAN FRANCISCO

115-1

COPYRIGHT, 1922
By H. C. NUTTING

TO VINU
ABROUJAO

PREFATORY NOTE

It has been the writer's privilege to teach all grades of Latin composition in college for a period of about twenty years. His first experience was with a freshman class so huge that it required division into four sections of about thirty students each. Happily for the raw instructor, the reader appointed to assist him proved to be a man of untiring industry, who willingly compiled and presented weekly a list of "the mistakes most commonly made."

These lists were filed away at the time without full appreciation of their real value. It was only when subsequent classes developed very similar lists of common mistakes that it was borne in upon the writer that he was dealing with liability to error that could be very accurately defined.

This liability to error rests on various grounds, e.g. the simple fact that certain combinations are rarely met with in the ordinary round. Thus most students are perfectly familiar with the general principle that the nominative and the accusative of a neuter are identical in form; but it is a foregone conclusion that somebody will make a mistake in

the form of the participle, if the class is assigned a phrase requiring the rendering *ad oppidum flagrans*.

Or again, false analogy may be at the root of the trouble. Every year a number of students will fail in the spelling of the form *cives*, apparently for the moment conceiving the stem of the word as *civit* — (or is there contamination from *Quirites*?). A similar situation develops with the accusative singular feminine of *salvus*, which repeatedly is written *salutem*. More curious still is the substitution of forms of *nonus* (or *novem*) for *novus*.

But, whatever the cause, these mistakes recur in regular waves, and it is possible to bring them within the limits of a concrete scheme, where they may be considered at leisure with a view to adopting measures for their correction.

Inasmuch as it is a more valuable service to prevent the formation of a bad habit than to correct it when formed, it would seem in the present connection to be of the first importance to bring this material to the attention of the prospective teachers of Latin composition. If they are forewarned as to the points where their pupils are likely to go astray, a good deal of incipient trouble may be nipped in the bud.

The first place in the volume is given to a Grammatical Conspectus, in which the material gleaned

from experience with successive classes is arranged in orderly sequence. In this table the reader may miss the fully rounded symmetry of an ideal *a priori* grammatical outline; but to the writer it has seemed best to admit only those words and uses which have been found to occasion trouble in actual class-room practice.

Under the caption, "Suggestions for Use of Material" directions are given in detail for the conduct of such a course for prospective teachers as will force a practical working acquaintance with the matters included in the Grammatical Conspectus.

To provide opportunity for necessary practice in writing, three short sets of English-Latin Exercises are appended. In these the vocabulary employed is designedly confined to words in common use, anything unusual being given in a footnote. For completeness a general vocabulary is added at the end of the volume. This should be consulted only in case of real need.

H. C. N.

January, 1922



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
GRAMMATICAL CONSPECTUS	1
SUGGESTIONS FOR USE OF MATERIAL	9
ENGLISH-LATIN EXERCISES	
PART I	26
PART II	43
PART III	59
VOCABULARY	77



TEACHERS' COURSE IN LATIN COMPOSITION

GRAMMATICAL CONSPECTUS

A. FORMS

I. VERBS

(a) Verbs confused

audeo: audio	cognosco (<i>perf. part.</i>)
consisto: constituo	cogo (<i>perf. part.</i>)
fugio: fugo	complector (<i>perf. part.</i>)
iaceo: iacio	creo (treated as of 2d <i>conj.</i>)
merior: moror	cupio (<i>pres. infin., imperf.</i> <i>subj.</i>)
nanciscor: nascor (<i>perf.</i> <i>part.</i>)	fero (<i>gerundive</i>)
ordior: orior (<i>perf. part.</i>)	fiō (3d persons, <i>esp. imperf.</i> <i>subj.</i>)
resisto: restituo	mitto (<i>perf. and perf. part.</i>)
vincio: vinco (<i>perf. and perf.</i> <i>part.</i>)	morior (<i>perf. and fut. parti-</i> <i>ciples</i>)

(b) Mistakes in spelling

1. General

adiuvo (<i>perf. and perf.</i> <i>part.</i>)	moveo (<i>perf. part.</i>)
adorior (<i>perf. part.</i>)	nolo (<i>pres. infin., imperf.</i> <i>subj.</i>)
caedo and compounds (<i>perf.</i> and <i>perf. part.</i>)	progredior (<i>perf. part.</i>)
	utor (<i>perf. part.</i>)
	vehio (<i>perf. and fut. parti-</i> <i>ciples</i>)
	verto (<i>perf. and perf. part.</i>)

2. *Perfects*

audeo
 cedo and compounds
 comprehendo
 decerno
 dico (perhaps confused w.
 dico)
 do
 duco
 exstinguo
 fugio
 fundo
 incendo
 iubeo
 lego and compounds ¹
 maneo
 ostendo
 pello and compounds
 pono
 relinquo
 reperio
 respondeo
 rumpo and compounds
 sentio
 sisto (compounds)
 soleo (and perhaps confu-
 sion with solvo ²)
 sterno
 sto and compounds
 vivo

3. *Infinitives*

Pres. pass. 3d conj.
Fut. pass. all conjugations

(c) Mistakes in use

1. *Transitive and intransi-
 tive confused*

augeo vs. cresco
 deduco vs. e.g. discedo
 ('withdraw')
 incendo vs. ardeo or fla-
 gro
 reddo vs. redeo (espec.
 fut.)
 relinquo vs. discedo
 ('leave')
 spargo vs. discedo ('scat-
 ter')
 Cf. circumdo vs. circumeo

2. *Passive substitutes ig-
 nored*

doceo : disco (?)
 facio : fio
 perdo : pereo
 sino : licet
 vendo : veneo

¹ Especially diligo (vs. deligo), intellego, neglego.

² Sometimes *active* form manufactured; sometimes *solutus sum* written.

3. *Perfect passive participle as active* **memoro, commemoro:** for **memini**
patior with construction of **potior**
proficiscor with *infin.*: for **contendo** ('set out')
4. *Deponent perfect participle as passive* **revertor:** as deponent in *perf.*
revoco: for **memini** or **recordor**
servo with construction of **servio**
utor: as *pass.* (for **usui sum**² or **usurpor**)
vertere: for **se vertere**
5. *General*
coeipi: (a) neglected in favor of **incepti**
 (b) *act.* where *pass.* required¹
coniungere: for **se coniungere**
dico with negative: for **nego**

II. NOUNS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Nouns confused | (b) Mistakes in spelling |
| aetas: aestas | 1. <i>Accusative singular</i> |
| concilium: consilium | <i>neuter</i> |
| consul: consulatus | caput |
| eques: equitatus | corpus |
| iter (iterum) | flumen |
| iuvenis: iuventus | foedus |
| liberi: libri | iter |
| odium: otium | rus |
| pecus (-oris) and (-udis) | tempus |
| vires: viri | vulgus |

¹ I.e. when the dependent *infinitive* is *passive* (not deponent), e.g. **Clamor exaudiri coeptus est.**

² Cf. **odi** and **odio sum.**

2. *Accusative singular*
proper names in *-er*,
e.g. **Alexander**
3. *Other forms*
- | | |
|---|--|
| arma (as <i>fem. sing.</i>) | aedes : <i>sing.</i> vs. <i>plu.</i> |
| castra (as <i>fem. sing.</i> and
<i>plu.</i>) | copia : <i>sing.</i> vs. <i>plu.</i> |
| civis (lengthened form
<i>nom.</i> and <i>acc. plu.</i>) | littera : <i>sing.</i> vs. <i>plu.</i> |
| lapis (<i>gen. plu.</i>) | nemo : defective parts for
nullus |
| locus (<i>plu.</i>) | ops : <i>sing.</i> vs. <i>plu.</i> |
| miles (<i>gen. plu.</i>) | populus : (even <i>plu.</i>) for
homines (or omit) |
| munus (<i>plu.</i> as <i>masc.</i>) | vis : <i>sing.</i> vs. <i>plu.</i> |
- (c) Mistakes in use

III. PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Pronouns and adjectives confused | 3. <i>Comparison</i> |
| novus : vs. nonus and novem | bonus |
| salvus : (salutem written as <i>acc. fem. sing.</i>) | celeber (<i>superl.</i>) |
| tot, tantus : totus, tutus | celeriter (<i>superl.</i>) |
| (b) Mistakes in spelling | inferior |
| 1. <i>Third decl. adjs. abl. sing.</i> | locuples ¹ |
| 2. <i>Third decl. adjs. and pres. part. neut. sing. acc.</i> | magnus |
| | malus |
| | parvus |
| | pulcher (<i>compar.</i>) |
| | salubris (<i>superl.</i>) ² |
| | similis , etc., and vs. other adjs. in <i>-lis</i> |

¹ Irregular *superl.* manufactured by student.

² Properly made on the collateral form **saluber**.

4. *Neut. sing. nom. and acc.* (c) Mistakes in use
- alius**
ille
iste
5. *General*
- is: dat. sing.**
propior: with added r
quendam, etc., spelled with m for n
totus, unus: gen. and dat. sing.
1. *Feminine adjectives with masculine nouns in -a*
2. *Masculine adjectives with manus, domus, etc.*
3. *Reflexive for demonstrative, and vice versa*¹
4. *General*
- alii: vs. ceteri and reliqui**
certus: vs. quidam
omnis: vs. totus

IV. OTHER FORMS

duo: declension of word **mille: milia**²

B. SYNTAX

I. VERBS

1. Tenses in main *fect subjunctive* in primary clauses, especially *perfect* sequence³ and *imperfect* (b) In purpose and result clauses⁴
2. Sequence of tenses
- (a) Proper use of *per-* (c) Sequence of *perfect*

¹ The following is a convenient working rule: A reflexive normally refers to the subject of its own clause. But in certain subordinate clauses it is required in references to the subject of the governing clause. These are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Indirect discourse | 3. Purpose clause |
| 2. Indirect question | 4. Complementary infin. |
| 5. Clause with verb of fearing | |

² The former is usually an adjective, the latter a noun (with *genitive*).

³ E.g. in sentence: "I know what they did."

⁴ Seldom anything but pres. and imperf. subj. to be used.

infinitive in indirect discourse when governing verb is primary ¹

(d) Sequence of *perfect subjunctive* representing *perfect indicative* ²

(e) Proper use of secondary tenses of *subjunctive* in conditions future from a point in the past ³

(f) Sequence of *imperfect subjunctive* used in present contrary to fact conditions and wishes

3. Questions

(a) Indirect question vs. relative clause

(b) Double question vs. single question with alternative ⁴

4. Complementary ⁵ in-

finitive and infinitive in noun uses⁶

(a) Use of subject *acusative*

(b) Confused with use of *future infinitive* (the latter only in indirect discourse) ⁷

(c) Regular use of present tense with past tenses of *debeo, licet, oportet* and *possum* ⁸

5. Purpose clauses (vs. *infinitive*)

6. *Gerundive* vs. *gerund* (especially with *ad* and *causa*)

7. With verbs of fearing (*ut* vs. *ne non* ⁹)

8. Contrary to fact conditions in indirect discourse

¹ E.g. in sentence: "I know that they were recalled when leaving the town."

² E.g. in sentence: "I know where they went to meet him."

³ E.g. in sentence: "I knew that they would come, if they could."

⁴ I.e. "Is it A or (is it) B?" vs. "Is it (either) A or B?"

⁵ For composition purposes, it has been found convenient to include under 'complementary' the infin. with such verbs as *iubeo*.

⁶ Not indirect discourse.

⁷ E.g. in sentence: "I wished that they would go."

⁸ E.g. in sentence: "I might have gone."

⁹ The latter when the verb of fearing itself is negative.

- (a) Form of apodosis ¹ *fin.*; and with **quin** and *subjunct.*
 (b) Use of periphrasis ²
 9. Other constructions (c) **postquam** vs. **cum**
 (a) **dum** with *pres. indic.* in past narration in expressions of antecedence ³
 (b) **non dubito** with *in-*

II. NOUNS

1. Quality expressions 5. Case use with various verbs
 (a) Need of modifier ⁴
 (b) When modifier is *par* or any *adj.* in *-is* ⁵
 2. Ablative absolute: limitation of use ⁶
 3. Predicate nominative with **fio** and the passive of verbs like **appello**
 4. Case with impersonal *passives* (including *gerundive*)
 invideo
 noceo
 pareo
 persuadeo
 resisto
 utor
- (a) **iuvo, laedo**
 (b) **adorior, adiuvo, con-servo, invenio, oppugno**
 (c) **interest** (*impers.*); vs. *dat.*
 (d) **doceo**; vs. **peto** and **quaero**
 6. **amplius, plus, minus, longius**: parenthetical in numerical expressions
 7. Appositive attracted into relative clause ⁷
 8. **causa** and **gratia**: position with *gerund* and *gerundive*

¹ The form *-urus fuisse* practically the only one in use.

² I.e. when the verb is passive or lacks supine stem; and optional elsewhere.

³ I.e. emphasized with **cum**, even where the English does not indicate it: but the reverse with **postquam**, **ubi**, **ut**, etc.

⁴ True of both *gen.* and *abl.* ⁵ *Ablative* then regularly chosen.

⁶ I.e. subject must not be referred to in main clause.

⁷ E.g. in sentence: "They came to Rome, a city which is situated on the Tiber" (*quae urbs*, etc).

III. PRONOUNS

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Possessive | with predicate noun ³ |
| (a) frequency ¹ | 3. Forms with postposi- |
| (b) order ² | tive <i>cum</i> ⁴ |
| 2. Relative: agreement | |

IV. ADVERBS, ETC.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Postpositives | <i>olim</i> : <i>semel</i> |
| 2. Expressions confused | <i>simul</i> : <i>statim</i> ('at once') ⁷ |
| <i>cotidie</i> : <i>in dies</i> ('daily') ⁵ | <i>umquam</i> : <i>semper</i> ('ever') ⁸ |
| <i>diu</i> : <i>longe</i> ('long') ⁶ | 3. Use of <i>ne . . . quidem</i> |
| <i>numquam</i> : <i>nusquam</i> | |

¹ Much less frequent than the corresponding words in English.

² Precede noun to translate 'his own,' 'her own,' etc.

³ E.g. *locus, quod Brundisium appellatur*.

⁴ I.e. the *abl.* of *qui* and the personal and reflex. *pronouns*.

⁵ The latter indicating progression.

⁶ Time and space.

⁷ E.g. in sentence: "He was at once (*simul*) bravest and best."

⁸ E.g. "He was ever (*semper*) the bravest."

SUGGESTIONS FOR USE OF MATERIAL

I. PRELIMINARY STUDY

While it is quite possible for a class to use this text without special preparation, in most cases it will be found very helpful to make first a rapid survey of the constructions usually treated in the Latin high school course.

No time need be spent, of course, on such elementary matters as subject and predicate, direct object, and the like, where English and Latin grammar are in substantial agreement. Rather, attention should be given to constructions that require explanation, in other words, constructions that present a *teaching* problem. Such are the double accusative with *doceo*, the dative with verbs like *servio*, and the apparent reversal of conjunctions in clauses dependent upon verbs of fearing.

Admitting rather freely to a place in the list, the sum total of points thus calling for consideration would not far exceed ninety. These are best brought into play by means of short English sentences which the class is to render into Latin.¹ In making these

¹ A typical list, with English sentences designed to test the points involved, may be found in the author's Supplementary Latin Composition.

renderings, the members of the class should aim not merely at a correct version, but also should inwardly be facing the question : "If I were teaching this construction, how could I best present it to my pupils?" If it happens that some of the persons enrolled have already had actual experience in teaching Latin composition, this is an added advantage. For the work will then take on the character of an open forum, in which all sides of a subject may be thoroughly discussed.

In any case, a half dozen periods devoted to work of this sort will be time well spent. The discussions work out somewhat in the following fashion :

(a) Mood with *quod* and *quia*. Under this head, the time-honored tradition is : "The indicative is used when the reason is on the authority of the speaker or writer." This rule usually serves well enough until some really thoughtful student begins to reason about it, and then trouble develops. Suppose the following sentence set for analysis : "Washington fell back from Trenton because supplies were low." The good student argues thus : "The speaker or writer of this sentence could not have secured the information at first hand ; therefore, since he is reporting another, the reason given is not on his authority." Hence he chooses the subjunctive mood.

The situation is saved by a very slight change of wording, namely : "The indicative is used when the

speaker, so far as in him lies, *vouches* for the reason." Even the dullest student will see at once the difference between "Washington fell back *because* supplies were low" and "Washington fell back *on the ground that* supplies were low," the latter calling for the subjunctive.¹

(b) The use of **mea, tua**, etc. with **refert** and **interest**. This mysterious combination yields easily to treatment when it is pointed out that, historically, the ablative construction began with **refert** and spread to **interest**; further, that the first e of **refert** is long, showing that we have to do here, not with the prefix **rĕ-**, but rather (in all probability) with a case-form of the noun **res**. While this explanation may not be exhaustive, still it goes far toward vindicating the reasonableness of the use of the ablative singular feminine.

(c) The case use with verbs like **servio** and **opitulator**. In view of the English renderings commonly used, the dative with verbs of this class must seem to many

¹ A somewhat similar difficulty results from the careless phrasing used in discussing the implication of various interrogative particles; e.g. **nonne** is said to 'expect' an affirmative answer. But the thoughtful student is again thrown off the track. When a mother induces a child to swallow something it probably will not relish, she may say: "Now, dear, wasn't that nice?" and unquestionably **nonne** is the word to use. But the mother cannot be said to *expect* an affirmative answer (probably she does not). Rather, she selects a form that *suggests* an affirmative answer. These are two quite different things.

young students an evidence of abnormal psychology on the part of the Romans. It is a simple matter to show that the English renderings are in many cases inexact, and that the real meaning of the Latin verbs is quite in accord with the case chosen. Thus, in early Latin, *servire* is used to balance *libertus esse* in the same sentence, the former signifying 'to be a slave,' the latter 'to be a freedman.' If *servio*, then, means 'be a slave,' 'be in bondage,' or even 'work (for),' why should it not govern the dative? When once this aspect of the case has been pointed out, it is surprising to find how often one of these meanings shines out in passages where we have long been content with the rendering 'serve.' With *opitulari* the situation is somewhat different; but the reason for the use of the dative is even more obvious. For the verb is manifestly a compound, and practically nothing more than the phrase *opem fero*, with which the use of the dative is taken as a matter of course.

II. MASTERY OF THE GRAMMATICAL CONSPECTUS

After completing the preliminary review above recommended, the next step is to become thoroughly familiar with the additional points enumerated in the Grammatical Conspectus, which must be worked through carefully, making sure that the exact bearing

of each item is understood. Then, omitting all explanatory matter, and reducing everything to the smallest compass possible, the whole scheme should be abstracted on two large sheets of paper, so that the student may have his material in such form that anything can be located at a glance. This is a necessary preliminary to the two steps next to be taken.

By writing in a small clear hand, it will be found possible to include all the material on two pages of standard letter size. It is suggested that the pages be divided as follows, retaining the numbering and lettering used in the original :

A. Forms

I. (a)	(b)	(c)	
II. (a)	(b)	(c)	
III. (a)	(b)	(c)	IV

B. Syntax

I. Verbs	II. Nouns	III. Pronouns, etc.
		IV. Adverbs, etc.

After carefully examining and abstracting the Grammatical Conspectus, the student may test his mastery of the same by using some of the English-Latin Exercises of this book. It will be noted that these Exercises are divided into three groups of about equal difficulty. In each Part the opening Exercises are short and simple, with subsequent increase in length and complexity.

Probably no class will need to write more than the Exercises of a single Part, and the book can therefore be used in successive years without repetition in this particular. The instructor may find that some classes have developed sufficient proficiency before completing a Part. In such cases it will be well to pass at once to the next phase of the work soon to be described.

How the use of the Exercises makes for mastery of the Grammatical Conspectus may be illustrated briefly by consideration of such sentences as the following :

1. Balbus ought to have set out with three thousand soldiers.

Balbus cum tribus milibus militum proficisci debuit.

Here three points are reviewed, namely : (1) the proper tense of the infinitive with **debuit** ; (2) the fact that **milia** is a noun, with genitive modifier ; and (3) the spelling of the genitive plural of **miles**.

2. Our forces increase in number daily, and Caesar will soon return.

Copiae nostrae in dies numero crescunt; ac Caesar brevi redibit.

Again three points are recalled: (1) 'increase' is intransitive, hence **crescunt**; (2) 'daily' marks progression, hence **in dies**; (3) 'return' is intransitive, hence **redibit**.

3. He says that ships would have been sent, if the enemy had burned the other houses (**domus**) also.

Dicit futurum fuisse ut naves mitterentur, si hostes ceteras quoque domus incendissent.

This sentence brings into play the following factors: (1) contrary to fact in indirect discourse, with passive verb in apodosis, hence use of the periphrasis; (2) 'burn' is transitive, hence **incendissent**; (3) spelling of the perfect tense of **incendo**; (4) 'the other,' hence not **alias**; (5) agreement of adj. (fem.) with **domus**.

As intimated above, not all classes make equally rapid progress in the mastery of the material outlined in the Grammatical Conspectus. In no case should the next process be attempted until the student is thoroughly familiar with everything there involved.

III. WRITING OF ENGLISH-LATIN EXERCISES

This is the most difficult part of the course ; but, for the best students, it is also the most fascinating. The problem now before the class is to construct simple passages of English that will test effectively the weak points in Latin composition.

The shorter exercises in the three Parts of this volume give a very fair idea of what should be aimed at under this head ; but probably some suggestions as to details of procedure will be helpful.

The instructor first selects a suitable bit of Latin text. This he assigns to the class as the basis for the next exercise, all to work upon the same passage. Experience has demonstrated the desirability of giving the student some very specific instructions as to how to go about his task, namely:

(1) Make a careful study of the Latin passage, allowing it to lie under the eye for several days.

(a) Note and underline in the text, as it stands, all the forms and constructions that seem worth incorporating in an exercise. Here should be taken into account, not only the Grammatical Conspectus, but also the ground covered in the preliminary review. (The student will often be surprised to find how much material for his purpose a random passage of Latin will provide.)

(b) Consider how, by additions or by slight changes, the text might be better adapted to the purpose in view. It matters little if liberties are taken with the Latin story; for it is not here a question of writing history. Any change of subject-matter is justified, if it makes for a better composition exercise.

(c) Mark for elimination all rare and doubtful constructions.

(2) Write out an English exercise based on the Latin text.

(a) Be careful to make a clear and coherent story. It will help a little to this end, if the story is given a name. Still better, read the English to some person unacquainted with the Latin text. This will disclose at once any lack of clarity.

(b) Avoid all involved and complex structure. Rather short sentences are best; and the exercises themselves should not exceed one hundred and fifty words. (Brevity will be found a hard virtue here; for the shorter the exercise, the more difficult it is to bring in all the points desired, at the same time meeting the requirements of English composition.)

(c) Make discriminating use of footnotes, e.g.

(a) To save a prospective user of the exer-

cise the trouble of looking up a rare word.

(β) To suggest a literal rendering, where the English of the text is rather idiomatic. (This expedient makes for better English in the text of the exercise.)

(γ) To make sure that the prospective user of the exercise will choose the Latin word essential to the test the writer has in mind. E.g. if it is desired that the phrase 'order that no one' be rendered **imperare ne quis**, it is necessary to suggest **impero** in a footnote, for otherwise many will choose **iubeo**, which calls for a different construction.

(d) Underline the words and phrases that illustrate points to be tested. (This makes it easy for a writer to present his ideas rapidly, if called upon in a class exercise.)

(3) Make an exact translation into Latin of the English exercise.

(4) Bring to class: (a) the original Latin text; (b) the English exercise; and (c) the Latin translation.

The class procedure may well take on seminar character. Though all the participants have been working upon the same Latin passage, no two of the

English exercises will be alike ; and members of the class may be called upon in turn to present their contributions, explaining what is involved in them, and to what extent they are based directly upon the original Latin or in what particulars they deviate from it. And the fact that the starting point is the same for all makes possible a lively and profitable discussion, bringing out the varied possibilities of the Latin text.

* * * * *

Scattered through his general reading the instructor will find many short Latin passages suited to this use. In general, brief bits of narrative are to be preferred ; for passages abstract in thought are not easily handled by a class. Good material is abundant in Cicero's speeches and philosophical works, in the outlying parts of Caesar's writings, and in Nepos. A single example will suffice :

Nepos, *Han.* 11. 4 ff. : Horum in concursu Bithyni Hannibalis praecepto universi navem Eumenis adoriuntur. Quorum vim rex cum sustinere non posset, fuga salutem petiit; quam consecutus non esset nisi intra sua praesidia se recepisset, quae in proximo litore erant collocata. Reliquae Pergamenaes naves cum adversarios premerent acrius, repente in eas vasa fictilia, de quibus supra mentionem fecimus, conici coepta sunt. Quae iacta initio risum pugnantibus concitarunt neque quare id fieret poterat intellegi. Postquam autem naves suas oppletas

conspexerunt serpentibus, nova re perterriti, cum quid potissimum vitarent non viderent, puppes verterunt seque ad sua castra nautica rettulerunt. Sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit, neque tum solum, sed saepe alias pedestribus copiis pari prudentia pepulit adversarios.

Aside from the routine of grammatical phenomena, this little passage twenty times or more illustrates points included in the Grammatical Conspectus. In the order of the text these are as follows :

adoriuntur ; transitive compound of ad- .	intellegi ; transitive compound of inter- ; also form of <i>pres. pass. infin.</i>
vim ; vs. <i>plu.</i>	3d <i>conjug.</i>
sustinere ; transitive compound of sub- .	autem ; postpositive.
consecutus esset ; transitive compound of con- .	oppletas ; transitive compound of ob- .
se recepisset ; vs. deduco ('withdraw').	conspexerunt ; transitive compound of con- ; also tense with postquam .
Reliquae ; vs. aliae .	verterunt ; spelling.
conici ; transitive compound of con- . Also form of <i>pres. pass. infin.</i>	castra ; vs. <i>fem.</i>
3d <i>conjug.</i>	consilio ; vs. concilio .
coepta sunt ; <i>passive</i> because of conici .	arma ; vs. <i>fem.</i>
fieret ; form.	copiis ; vs. <i>sing.</i>
	pari ; spelling of <i>abl.</i>
	pepulit ; spelling.

To the points already involved in a text others often may be added by introducing slight changes. For example, in the above passage :

1. **Hannibalis praecepto . . . adoriuntur**; change to 'Hannibal ordered (*iubeo*) that they should attack,' thus testing the tense of the infinitive (**Hannibal iussit eos adoriri**).

2. **navem Eumenis**; add 'alone' (*solus*), calling for genitive form **solius**.

3. **quam consecutus non esset**, etc.; throw into indirect discourse by prefixing 'many people think that.' This will test also the proper treatment of the word 'people' in such connections.

4. **Quae iacta**; substitute 'a thing (*res*) which,' calling for incorporation in the relative clause (**quae res**).

5. **serpentibus**; add 'so many,' giving a chance to write the indeclinable **tot**.

IV. SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

If time allows, the work of the course as above outlined may well be supplemented by a study of Latin phrases and idioms. Without upholding the procedure, we must all admit that the majority of Latin students acquire their knowledge of the language a word at a time. From this it follows that many of them, having once paired an English word and a Latin word in their minds, are inclined to throw one of the pair into the breach whenever its fellow appears. This sometimes makes sheer nonsense, and again very poor English.

Not to mention such unbelievable (yet actual) atrocities as **humi quod** for 'on the ground that,'

sum iens scribere for 'I am going to write,' and **cives in corpore** for 'the citizens in a body,' the Grammatical Conspectus reveals less culpable weakness of the same general character ; e.g. the tendency of students to render 'ever' uniformly by **umquam**, without noting that 'ever' sometimes means 'always,' requiring then, of course, the translation **semper**. Again, many students seem to have in mind but one word to render 'increase' into Latin, thus falling into the error of using **cresco** when 'increase' is transitive, or **augeo** when it is intransitive.

It is extremely desirable that the prospective teacher of Latin be forewarned as to this common failing on the part of the secondary school student. A little care and attention expended here will do much for the establishment of habits of clear thinking and exact expression. For there is no difficulty in demonstrating to any class the utter futility of attempting the work of translation on the basis of a mere mechanical replacing of individual words by unvarying substitutes in another language.

A simple and convincing illustration is found in the two-word groups made up of noun and adjective ; and a case in point is incorporated in Miss Sabin's *Relation of Latin to Practical Life*, page 28, where the adjective **magnus** is coupled with a great variety of nouns. At a glance it is manifest that any "stand-

ard" rendering of this adjective is worse than inadequate, and that the translation cannot be determined except by taking into account the other word of the group, e.g. 'loud shouting,' 'careful consideration,' 'intense pain,' 'high price,' 'strong confidence,' etc.

The same thing is true of the following familiar and usually mistranslated passage :

Cic. in Cat. i. 18: Quam ob rem discede, atque hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est *verus*, ne opprimar; sin *falsus*, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam.

Most students slip over this passage with the conventional renderings 'true' and 'false' for the adjectives. It is only when they take into account the noun *timor* that a proper translation is achieved, e.g. 'well grounded' and 'groundless.'

Carrying this a little farther, there are many Latin combinations (in other words, phrases and idioms) that are well worth the attention of a class of prospective teachers. All know that 'make a speech' is *orationem habere*; but few are familiar with the legal phrase *causā cadere* ('lose a suit').

It is proposed, therefore, that, as supplementary work for the course here outlined, the members of the class be directed to watch in their reading for Latin phrases that appear idiomatic and worth remembering. As rapidly as noted, these should be listed alphabetically in an inexpensive card catalogue.

The following form of entry has been found convenient :

Attract attention :

oculos movere, Cic. de Off. 1. 98.

A few samples are appended, to show the scope of this phase of the work :

Abused, be (verbally): **nobis indigna audire**, Cic. de Off. 1. 137.

Accept a bribe (to do a thing): **quaestum facere ut**, Cic. p. Font. 17.

According to the old proverb: **ut est in vetere proverbio**, Cic. Tusc. Disp. 2. 11.

Administration: during my administration, **me obtinente**, Cic. ad Att. 5. 21. 7.

Advanced in years: **iam affectus senectute**, Cic. de Orat. 3. 68.

Among other things: **in eis**, Cic. ad Att. 3. 6.

Apply the torch: **faces admovere**, Cic. Tusc. Disp. 2. 61.

As a matter of fact: **si verum quaerimus**, Cic. Tusc. Disp. 2. 54.

Quite aside from the intrinsic value of a well classified collection of this sort, such work tends to develop a closeness of observation that makes both for an intimate acquaintance with the ways of the Latin language and for carefully considered and idiomatic rendering into English.

For the proposed course as a whole, it may be said that the methods here recommended have proved very successful in bringing prospective teachers to a state of real efficiency in the subject ; and in some cases even brief training of this sort has quite revolutionized ideas as to the utility and (may it safely be added?) the pleasures of Latin composition.

ENGLISH-LATIN EXERCISES

PART I

Exercise 1

Cicero thinks that Pompey would not have been sent into Asia, had not the senate been persuaded by him¹ that Pompey was the man² to be chosen. But as a matter of fact³ the senators themselves were willing that he should go, in order that their own power might be greater at Rome. Would that he were now here to see to it⁴ that his friends are in no wise⁵ injured! But though he is away, I do not think that they will be driven out; for they appear in the forum daily with many of their relatives.⁶ However, if they do go into exile, they will proceed to a city in Sicily which is called Syracuse⁷—a town in which Dionysius reigned more than thirty years.

Exercise 2

In the army were many men of valor, who often had not hesitated to risk⁸ their lives for their country; but among them⁹ there is said to have been none

¹ I.e. Cicero. ² Omit. ³ *re vera*. ⁴ *video*. ⁵ *Adv. acc.* ⁶ *propinqui*. ⁷ *Plu. noun.* ⁸ *periclitor.* ⁹ *in and abl.*

braver than Quintus Fabius, a man whom all posterity should honor. For on one occasion, when there was no one who dared to cross a bridge to save¹ a wounded officer,² he ran forward boldly and sustained the enemy's attack single-handed³ until the officer was taken to a safe place. The story⁴ of this exploit⁵ was reported to the senate⁶ at Rome, and that body⁷ never rendered heartier thanks.⁸ Indeed⁹ I believe that a regular thanksgiving¹⁰ would have been decreed in Fabius' name, if such an honor were ever given for saving¹¹ the life of an individual¹² citizen.

Exercise 3

When the general saw the scouts¹³ of the enemy on the other side of the river, he ordered¹⁴ that the cavalry should cross as quickly as possible, so that the enemy might have less opportunity to harass¹⁵ the soldiers who had gone from the camp to get water. It is said, however, that the horsemen had been demoralized¹⁶ by previous¹⁷ encounters, and hence¹⁸ were now unwilling to obey such an order.¹⁹ Therefore, fearing that some calamity might be

¹ defendo. ² legatus. ³ solus. ⁴ fama. ⁵ res.
⁶ defero ad. ⁷ concilium. ⁸ gratias ago. ⁹ quin
 etiam. ¹⁰ supplicatio iusta. ¹¹ cum-clause. ¹² unus.
¹³ explorator. ¹⁴ iubeo. ¹⁵ lacesso. ¹⁶ frango. ¹⁷ su-
 perior. ¹⁸ ob eam causam. ¹⁹ imperium.

suffered, if he insisted,¹ the commander withdrew his forces to the nearest hill. There, calling a council, he found² that all were anxious³ to return to their homes in Italy. Indeed there were some who thought that they ought⁴ to start that very night; but these were finally persuaded that this was too hasty.⁵

Exercise 4

Though Clodius was trying to drive Cicero into exile, Caesar and Pompey realized⁶ what was being done and yet were not willing to interfere,⁷ judging that the security⁸ of the state was of more importance⁹ than the safety of one citizen. Yet it is thought by many people that Pompey did wrong¹⁰ in thus deserting¹¹ Cicero after having previously promised him his aid.¹² The situation was aggravated by the fact that¹³ the old-time¹⁴ forces of Catiline, which Cicero had subdued a few years before, and which had now chosen¹⁵ a new leader, were ready¹⁶ to aid Clodius. Thus the number of Cicero's enemies was daily increasing, and a general¹⁷ uprising¹⁸ began to be feared. So, with the

¹ *persevero*. ² *reperio*. ³ *volo*. ⁴ Gerundive. ⁵ *prae-properus* (note force of prefix). ⁶ *sentio*. ⁷ *intercedo*.
⁸ *quies*. ⁹ Forms of *plus* and *sum*. ¹⁰ *pecco*. ¹¹ Relative clause. ¹² *opera*. ¹³ Lit. 'it was added that' (*accedo ut*). ¹⁴ *pristinus*. ¹⁵ *deligo*. ¹⁶ *paratus*.
¹⁷ Superl. of *magnus*. ¹⁸ *tumultus*.

idea¹ of preservíng² the peace of the state, Cicero withdrew from Rome, and did not return³ to the city until⁴ he was recalled by a vote of the people.⁵

Exercise 5

When⁶ this had been reported to⁷ Curio in his camp, he at once called Balbus and others to a council, so that, through the advice of many, it might be more easily decided what was best to be done. When all had gathered, Balbus declared that without Caesar's order⁸ they ought⁹ not to leave camp; for¹⁰ sixty thousand Gauls were already under¹¹ arms, and the Germans would soon be summoned¹² from their homes¹³ beyond the Rhine, a combination¹⁴ which by no means could be resisted by a single legion. However, believing that they ought to escape before the Germans should join the Gauls, Curio urged that camp be broken¹⁵ at once, and that they should not allow to slip¹⁶ a chance to elude¹⁷ the enemy. This view¹⁸ finally prevailed¹⁹ and they marched forth from camp, — a move²⁰ which subsequently no one regretted²¹ more than Curio himself.

¹ causa. ² conservo. ³ revertor. ⁴ priusquam.
⁵ plebiscitum. ⁶ ubi. ⁷ defero ad. ⁸ iniussu. ⁹ Gerundive.
¹⁰ nam (indirect discourse). ¹¹ in. ¹² arcesso.
¹³ sedes. ¹⁴ coniunctio. ¹⁵ moveo. ¹⁶ dimitto. ¹⁷ fallo.
¹⁸ sententia. ¹⁹ supero. ²⁰ res. ²¹ paenitet.

Exercise 6

Cleomenes, who regarded himself as a second¹ Verres, in very similar fashion² would drink³ whole days on the shore. But once it was suddenly announced to him that a ship of alarming⁴ appearance was approaching the coast. The other officers⁵ wanted to fight; but thinking that he and all of his men would presently⁶ be murdered by pirates, Cleomenes at once boarded⁷ his largest vessel, where he gave orders⁸ that the sails should be set,⁹ and commanded that the other vessels follow him as quickly as possible. However, they were small, and not to be compared in speed with the leader's ship. So the latter¹⁰ escaped very easily, while the other officers were captured by the pirates or lost in the sea. There are some who judge that if Cleomenes had not fled so hastily, he without doubt would have saved¹¹ all his ships and driven the pirates from the harbor. For his own vessel was so strong¹² that it could easily have protected¹³ the others.

Exercise 7

The worst people are sometimes prosperous, while the best are often most unfortunate.¹⁴ Con-

¹ alter. ² similiter (superl.). ³ poto. ⁴ terribilis.
⁵ praepositus. ⁶ brevi. ⁷ conscendo. ⁸ iubeo. ⁹ facio.
¹⁰ ille. ¹¹ conservo. ¹² Lit. 'of such strength.' ¹³ Use praesidium. ¹⁴ miser.

sequently, as a noted philosopher used to say, it makes no difference ¹ what sort of person ² you are and how you have lived ; for there is no reward of virtue. And when this same man had returned ³ from Egypt to Athens, a city which is very famous for its temples, a certain friend said to him, "Have you never seen the votive tablets ⁴ and realized how many people through their vows escaped the force of the tempest and arrived safely in port?" "But," replied he, "you do not take into account ⁵ the great number ⁶ of men who made vows ⁷ and yet were not spared ⁸ by the gods, but ⁹ were swallowed up ¹⁰ in the sea." And he frequently warned his friends that human affairs are unnoticed ¹¹ by the gods. They, however, thought there was no doubt ¹² that he was wrong ¹³, and they did not hesitate to tell ¹⁴ him so.

Exercise 8

After ¹⁵ Philo had withdrawn to Sparta on the ground that ¹⁶ his life was in great danger, he often led the enemy against his own countrymen, in order that the latter might realize more fully ¹⁷ how great a general they had lost. Under his leadership ¹⁸ the

¹ Use interest. ² qualis. ³ revertor. ⁴ tabula picta. ⁵ rationem habeo (and *gen.*). ⁶ multitudo. ⁷ voveo. ⁸ conservo. ⁹ Lit. 'and.' ¹⁰ submergo. ¹¹ neglego. ¹² Use non dubium. ¹³ erro. ¹⁴ confirmo (with *dat.*). ¹⁵ postquam. ¹⁶ quod. ¹⁷ plane. ¹⁸ Use dux.

to read -
to read 9, 21

Spartans¹ won² many a victory; and there are some who believe that they would have taken³ Athens itself, had they not been filled with suspicion⁴ regarding the sincerity⁵ of their leader; for they feared that he might be seeking some opportunity to betray them⁶ to the Athenians.

Therefore, thinking it best⁷ to leave, Philo did not hesitate to flee⁸ even to the Persians⁹, among whom he remained until he was recalled by his citizens to help them against the Spartans — a thing which he had all along¹⁰ realized¹¹ would ultimately happen.¹² In fact it is said that no one was ever welcomed¹³ home with greater manifestations of joy¹⁴ than he.

Exercise 9

After this defeat,¹⁵ fearing that he would be surrendered to the Romans (which I think surely would have happened,¹⁶ had he remained in Asia at that time), the Carthaginian¹⁷ betook himself to a large town in the island of Crete. There too he soon found¹⁸ that he was in great danger; for he was carrying with him a huge sum of¹⁹ money, and the

¹ Lacedaemonii. ² pario or reporto. ³ potior. ⁴ Use incertus. ⁵ fides. ⁶ Reflex. ⁷ Lit. 'the best (thing) to do.' ⁸ refugio. ⁹ Persae. ¹⁰ semper. ¹¹ sentio. ¹² Lit. 'be' (fio is defective). ¹³ reduco. ¹⁴ acclamatio. ¹⁵ clades. ¹⁶ Lit. 'would have been' (sum). ¹⁷ Poenus. ¹⁸ sentio. ¹⁹ grandis.

townspeople were not to be trusted. ¹ Accordingly he devised ² a plan of the following ³ sort. Collecting many jars, ⁴ he filled them with lead, ⁵ but covered ⁶ the tops ⁷ with gold and silver. These jars he ostentatiously ⁸ deposited ⁹ in a public temple for safekeeping. ¹⁰ By this means the townspeople were persuaded that all his wealth was in their power, and they guarded the temple not so much ¹¹ from others as from him, fearing that in some way he might get possession of ¹² his own money. Saving ¹³ his property in this manner, the Carthaginian made his way to an influential ¹⁴ king in Pontus. Surely there never was a man more resourceful ¹⁵ than he.

Exercise 10

Note

Certain people brought to Rome from Greece the forged ¹⁶ will ¹⁷ of a very rich man ; and to make this hold good ¹⁸ the more easily, they had enrolled ¹⁹ as ²⁰ heirs with themselves two men of great distinction, ²¹ Marcus Crassus and Quintus Hortensius. For these latter, ²⁰ though it was commonly ²² thought that they were upright men, had not hesitated to

¹ Use *fidem habeo*. ² *ineo*. ³ *is*. ⁴ *amphora*.
⁵ *plumbum*. ⁶ *operio*. ⁷ Use *adj. summus*. ⁸ *palam*.
⁹ *colloco*. ¹⁰ *custodio* (*gerundive*). ¹¹ *tam*. ¹² *potior*.
¹³ *conservo*. ¹⁴ *potens*. ¹⁵ *callidus*. ¹⁶ *falsus*. ¹⁷ *testamentum*.
¹⁸ 'make . . . hold good,' *obtineo*. ¹⁹ *scribo*.
²⁰ Omit. ²¹ *nobilitas insignis*. ²² *vulgo*.

Handwritten notes:
 illi

 dicitur

intimate¹ that they were not unwilling to accept such a gift.² Thus the real³ heir gained only the name of the dead man, while the property was possessed by others. Leading citizens⁴ ought⁵ not to have acted⁶ thus, and it was not right⁷ that the real heir should in this way be deprived of his inheritance.⁸ For if one does not protect from injury⁹ when he can, the wrong¹⁰ is as great as¹¹ if the injury were actually¹² inflicted by him. Yet there are some people, who, thinking that right¹³ is one thing and expediency another, are ready¹⁴ to do without hesitation whatever seems advantageous to themselves,¹⁵ — a proceeding¹⁶ which is the source¹⁷ of the worst crimes and disgraces. But¹⁸ if some really good man should have the power¹⁹ by a mere¹⁵ wish to become heir of the rich, he would not embrace²⁰ the opportunity, even if he were sure²¹ that it could be done without the knowledge of any.²²

¹ *significo*. ² *munus*. ³ *verus*. ⁴ *principes civitatis*.
⁵ *oportet*. ⁶ *se gerere*. ⁷ *aequus* (with *infin.*).
⁸ *hereditas*. ⁹ *iniuriam defendo*. ¹⁰ *culpa*. ¹¹ *tam . . .*
quam. ¹² *ultro*. ¹³ 'right . . . expediency,' *honestum . . .*
utile. ¹⁴ *volo*. ¹⁵ *ipse*. ¹⁶ *res*. ¹⁷ *fons*. ¹⁸ *at*. ¹⁹ *pos-*
sum. ²⁰ *utor*. ²¹ *exploratum esse* (with *dat.*). ²² Lit.
 'no one knowing'.

Exercise II

Ten years ago it is related that Diomedes came near to being¹ despoiled of all the most valuable² possessions he had. For though he was a man of influence and distinction, Verres summoned him to Syracuse (which is the capital³ of Sicily), demanding that he display to him certain statues of remarkable⁴ beauty which it was rumored⁵ he had at home. Perceiving that his statues would be stolen, if Verres once caught sight of⁶ them, Diomedes invented the fiction⁷ that they had lately been sent to a friend of his at Malta;⁸ and, shortly afterward, adopting⁹ a device¹⁰ very similar to that by which many of his countrymen had previously eluded¹¹ Verres, he quietly left Syracuse and took refuge¹² at Rome. Thereupon the father of Verres wrote¹³ a letter from Rome to his son, warning him that unless he took care,¹⁴ on his return¹⁵ home he would be put on trial¹⁶ for his many crimes (a thing which seemed very likely,¹⁷ for there was now no one at Rome who doubted that Verres was guilty of the greatest wrongs¹⁸). Frightened by this letter, Ver-

¹ Use *paene*. ² *pretiosus*; attract into rel. clause. ³ *caput*. ⁴ *mirabilis*. ⁵ *Imperf. tense*. ⁶ *aspicio*. ⁷ *ementior*. ⁸ *Melita*. ⁹ *utor*. ¹⁰ *consilium*. ¹¹ *fallo*. ¹² *refugio*. ¹³ *do*. ¹⁴ *caveo*. ¹⁵ *cum*-clause. ¹⁶ *reum facio* (and *gen.*). ¹⁷ *veri similis*. ¹⁸ *scelus in semittere*.

res recalled ¹ Diomedes, assuring him that nothing would be taken ² from him, even though it should appear ³ that he was richer than any ⁴ other inhabitant of all ⁵ Sicily.

Exercise 12

Once a very poor ⁶ farmer was made shepherd ⁷ of the king's flocks. He was long most faithful and upright; ⁸ but one day, as he was passing through the woods, he noticed a chasm ⁹ in the earth which had been opened ¹⁰ by very heavy ¹¹ rains, and, moved by curiosity,¹² descended into it. There he found ¹³ the body of a dead man of remarkable ¹⁴ size with ¹⁵ a gold ring on his ¹⁶ finger. Quickly appropriating ¹⁷ this, the shepherd climbed out and returned home to tell the other shepherds what he had seen. But as he came into their assembly, he happened ¹⁸ to turn the setting ¹⁹ of the ring toward his palm, and discovered ²⁰ to his great astonishment that he had become invisible; ²¹ whereas,²² as soon as he turned it to its proper ¹⁶ position, everyone could see him. Therefore he informed no one of his ex-

¹ reduco. ² eripio. ³ reperio (*pass.*). ⁴ quivis. ⁵ totus.
⁶ pauper. ⁷ pastor. ⁸ probatus. ⁹ hiatus. ¹⁰ efficio.
¹¹ *Superl.* of magnus. ¹² cupiditas videndi. ¹³ reperio.
¹⁴ mirabilis. ¹⁵ Lit. 'and.' ¹⁶ Omit. ¹⁷ arripio. ¹⁸ Use casu.
¹⁹ pala. ²⁰ sentio. ²¹ Lit. 'that he could be seen (cerno) by no one.' ²² Direct disc.

Pr. 4. 4
 10/11 - 338

perience;¹ but, making use of the opportunity afforded by² the ring, he met³ the queen secretly, made⁴ a plot against the king, and killed off all those whom he thought it unsafe⁵ to spare. Thus it is said that in a short time he made himself⁶ king not only of one city, but of all Lydia. There are some who would not have acted thus, even if the reward had been twice as great⁷.

Exercise 13

Verres once desired that a certain statue at Syracuse should be removed and carried away to adorn his own⁸ gardens, though the Sicilian⁹ priests all declared that the thing¹⁰ was impossible because the statue was of remarkable¹¹ antiquity and no one could touch it without sin.¹² Finding that nothing could be accomplished by words, Verres finally ordered¹³ that the high priest should be arrested¹⁴ for refusing¹⁵ to do what had been asked. Everyone thought that the poor man would merely be sent to prison;¹⁶ for they had not yet realized¹⁷ what sort of person¹⁸ Verres was. This excellent¹⁹

¹ More lit. 'of what had happened.' ² 'afforded by,' lit. 'of.' ³ *convenio*. ⁴ *ineo*. ⁵ *periculosus*. ⁶ I.e. 'became'. ⁷ *bis tantus*. ⁸ Use *ipse*. ⁹ *Siculus*. ¹⁰ *is*. ¹¹ *notabilis*. ¹² *noxa*. ¹³ *iubeo*. ¹⁴ *in vincula conicio*. ¹⁵ *cum*-clause. ¹⁶ *in custodiam trado*. ¹⁷ *intellego*. ¹⁸ Omit. ¹⁹ Superl. of *bonus*.

Roman, though it was winter and the weather¹ very cold, selected² an equestrian statue in the centre of the forum, and ordered his soldiers to strip the high priest of his garments and place the man upon it and bind him fast. Thus a man of reputation among the Sicilians, who held³ the highest office in their state, was left exposed in the snow and cold. And the torture was not terminated⁴ until the priest was nearly dead. Then the people in a body came to the senate-house,⁵ demanding that Verres be given the ancient statue which he asked, and crying out that the gods themselves would surely avenge their own wrongs. Thus it was that Verres gained his desire.⁶

Exercise 14

While I was engaged with⁷ these matters, my slave announced that a Sicilian official wished to see⁸ me. Though I was busy,⁹ I ordered that the man should be admitted, not wishing that the Sicilians should have any occasion to accuse me of negligence. And I am not sorry¹⁰ that I acted thus; for, as I afterward found out,¹¹ this stranger¹²

¹ tempestas. ² deligo. ³ Use praeditus. ⁴ More literally, 'an end of the torture was not made.' ⁵ curia.
⁶ Lit. 'arrived at the desired (destinatus) end.' ⁷ ago.
⁸ convenio. ⁹ operi intentus. ¹⁰ paenitet. ¹¹ reperio.
¹² ignotus.

was a man of distinction, who had lately been elected ¹ priest of Jupiter, — an honor which the Sicilians prize very highly.² Moreover, he had come to urge me to go with him to the senate-house at Syracuse, saying that the inhabitants of that city would soon be deprived ³ of every right unless I should help them. On hearing such a complaint ⁴ I at once set out with him for Syracuse. When we arrived there and had taken seats ⁵ in the senate, a senator eighty years of age began to speak, pointing out that the people of Syracuse ⁶ were aggrieved ⁷ that in the other cities in Sicily I had told ⁸ the senate and people what to do to maintain ⁹ their rights, while at Syracuse I had done nothing of the sort. Whereupon I said in reply ¹⁰ that I was willing to do all in my power, ¹¹ and that having undertaken the defense ¹² of all ¹³ Sicily, I would not allow the people of Syracuse to be injured, if I could prevent it.

Exercise 15

Many years ago some devout ¹⁴ people desired that a very beautiful picture ¹⁵ should be painted,

- ¹ creo. ² Forms of facio and multus. ³ spolio.
⁴ querimonia. ⁵ sedeo. ⁶ Syracusani. ⁷ moleste fero
(with *infn.*). ⁸ doceo. ⁹ obtineo. ¹⁰ respondeo.
¹¹ Lit. 'that I could.' ¹² causam suscipio. ¹³ totus.
¹⁴ religiosus. ¹⁵ tabula.

that they might have a gift worthy¹ to be placed in the temple² of Juno at Tarentum. And so, though it was thought³ that many Italian painters were competent⁴ to produce such a work of art,⁵ messengers were sent to Greece to engage⁶ the most famous artist⁷ that they could find there. On his arrival at Tarentum, the illustrious painter began at once to be invited⁸ to other cities also; but he declared that he would not leave Tarentum until this work was finished. Accordingly he at once had an interview with⁹ the leaders in the city¹⁰ and decided to paint a likeness¹¹ of Helen, as being¹² the fairest of all women. In order to carry out this¹³ plan more easily, he asked to see¹⁴ the handsomest girls living in the city, wishing to copy their beauty in¹⁵ the picture. Then it is related that the townspeople escorted the man to the gymnasium¹⁶ and there showed him boys of rare beauty¹⁷ and great strength exercising.¹⁸ "From these," said they, "you can infer how handsome their sisters are." But when the painter urged his request even more earnestly,¹⁹ they called a council

¹ dignus. ² aedes. ³ Imperf. tense. ⁴ idoneus.
⁵ opus. ⁶ adhibeo. ⁷ opifex. ⁸ arcesso. ⁹ Use con-
venio. ¹⁰ civitas. ¹¹ simulacrum. ¹² ut. ¹³ ille.
¹⁴ More lit. 'that he be allowed to see.' ¹⁵ Lit. 'by'
(with imitor). ¹⁶ palaestra. ¹⁷ Use praeditus. ¹⁸ Rel.
clause; exerceo requires object. ¹⁹ acrius insto.

and decided that the maidens should be summoned from their homes. Of these the artist selected ¹ five, thinking that every charm could not be found in the person ² of one individual ³; and in this way he produced a picture fairer than any one of the five girls.

Exercise 16

When his native city ⁴ had been oppressed by tyrants for more ⁵ than fifty years, Altorius proceeded secretly to Argos, ⁶ where he gathered ⁷ the largest possible forces. Returning with these, he took ⁸ the city, killed the tyrant then ruling, and freed the people from their ⁹ long servitude. He also restored ¹⁰ three thousand exiles, men of wealth and standing; and while he did not doubt that these ought ¹¹ to be reimbursed ¹² for ¹³ the losses which they had suffered, ¹⁴ he gave orders ¹⁵ nevertheless that no one of them should try to recover his property by force from those who had bought it up ¹⁶ after it was confiscated. ¹⁷ Then, seeing that money was the thing ⁹ needed ¹⁸ to adjust matters, ¹⁹ he proceeded to Alexandria in Egypt, a country which was then ruled by Ptolemy. This rich king was

¹ deligo. ² corpus. ³ Omit. ⁴ patria. ⁵ amplius.
⁶ Argi. ⁷ colligo. ⁸ potior. ⁹ Omit. ¹⁰ in patriam
 reduco. ¹¹ oportet. ¹² satisfacio. ¹³ pro. ¹⁴ damnum
 facio. ¹⁵ impero. ¹⁶ coemo. ¹⁷ publico. ¹⁸ Use opus.
¹⁹ rem constituo.

easily persuaded that Altorius and his countrymen ought¹ to be assisted with a large sum of² money. Receiving the same,³ Altorius returned home, and there never was a greater benefactor⁴ than he. For it is said that he satisfied everyone, giving money to some in place of⁵ their lost possessions, and restoring the property⁶ of others after persuading the holders⁷ to sell at a high price.

¹ Gerundive. ² *grandis*. ³ Lit. 'it.' ⁴ *auctor rerum*.
⁵ *pro*. ⁶ *res ipsa (sing.)*. ⁷ *possessor*.

PART II

Exercise 17

It is said that the Gauls, being men of wealth, then asked what they were to do in case they should find anyone lying in wait¹ on the road. "If you meet brigands² there," said the consul, "do not try to pass. For in the country there is no one who can help you. But if you return at once to the senate at Rome, we will send to many houses in the city and summon slaves to escort you." When the Gauls heard this, they said that they were still in doubt³ what was best to do, and that they never would have left home, if they had thought⁴ that the roads were so dangerous.

Exercise 18

When Caesar had stopped a few days near this town to get in⁵ supplies, he hurried to Fabius at Ventsio. There it is said that many inhabitants⁶ of the town tried to frighten the Romans, telling⁷ them how brave the Germans were. And there was no one who doubted that they spoke the truth.

¹ insidiator. ² latro. ³ dubito. ⁴ sentio. ⁵ comparo.
⁶ incola. ⁷ doceo.

Fearing, therefore, that some reverse¹ might be suffered, if he did not encourage his men, Caesar called an assembly² and said, "All of us know that no soldiers are braver than the Germans. But do not forget that this tribe which we are about to meet in battle is the very one³ which Fabius defeated on his march⁴ through Gaul last year."

Exercise 19

When the Germans led out their forces, many of our men at once hurried forward,⁵ so that no one might say that any were bolder than they.⁶ But others, unwilling to leave the camp on the hill, remained behind⁷ the breastworks;⁸ and it is thought by many people that this circumstance was the salvation⁹ of our army. For the Germans have a wonderful physique,¹⁰ and they are by no means¹¹ easily frightened.

Thus it happened that when our men drew near, they were at once driven back; indeed they fled in haste through the valley to their friends in the camp. A little later, after¹² these facts had become known,¹³ many more of¹⁴ the Germans crossed the river, hoping that all of the Romans would soon be expelled from their¹⁵ lands.

¹ detrimentum. ² contio. ³ idem. ⁴ cum-clause.
⁵ procuro. ⁶ ipse. ⁷ intra. ⁸ munitiones. ⁹ salus.
¹⁰ Lit. 'are of wonderful (*mirabilis*) size of body.' ¹¹ *Sing.*
¹² ubi. ¹³ cognosco. ¹⁴ Use frequens. ¹⁵ The Germans'.

Exercise 20

“Conscript fathers,” said Cicero, “I shall now set forth to you why I returned ¹ to Rome. Avoiding Brundisium for good cause, ² I had come on August 1 to Syracuse, ³ a town which could not detain me more ⁴ than one night, although the townspeople were anxious ⁵ that I should remain. But, being unwilling to delay, fearing that I should thus lose ⁶ some opportunity to sail, I took ⁷ ship, and had not proceeded ⁸ far when I was driven back by adverse winds.

“After stopping one night at the home of ⁹ Publius Valerius, a man of courage and discretion, I learned that the Gallic provinces would be given up by Antony, and that he was now willing to admit ¹⁰ that the laws of the state must ¹¹ be obeyed. Hearing this, I did not hesitate to return at once to Brundisium.”

Exercise 21

Men of old ¹² did not hesitate to ask ¹³ many things of the gods; and yet no one ever vowed a gift ¹⁴ to Hercules on condition that ¹⁵ he should be made a wise man. Although it is said that, on discover-

¹ revertor. ² Lit. ‘not without reason.’ ³ *Plu. noun.*
⁴ amplius. ⁵ volo. ⁶ dimitto. ⁷ conscendo. ⁸ *Pass. of proveho.* ⁹ apud. ¹⁰ confiteor. ¹¹ Gerundive. ¹² anti-
quus. ¹³ posco. ¹⁴ munus. ¹⁵ si.

ing¹ something new in his studies, Pyro sacrificed² a bull to the Muses; but few have believed this, inasmuch as he was unwilling to sacrifice a victim³ even to Apollo, fearing that he would stain⁴ the altar with blood.

But, to return to my subject,⁵ all of us are persuaded that only good⁶ fortune is to be asked⁷ of the gods, and that wisdom must be gained by our own efforts.⁸ And so, while we dedicate shrines to Mens, Virtus, and Fides, there is no one who does not realize that the attainment of these attributes rests with us,⁹ and⁶ not upon the beneficence of the gods.

Exercise 22

Fellow citizens, I recall¹⁰ that a certain Sicilian,¹¹ a friend of mine and a man of distinction, once told me that he had been robbed¹² of a golden cup of great¹³ weight, which it was his custom¹⁴ to use on state occasions.¹⁵

“As¹⁶ I was sitting at home with my wife and children,” said he, “a slave of the praetor ran up, saying that his master¹⁷ had directed¹⁸ that I should

¹ cum-clause. ² immolo. ³ hostia. ⁴ aspergo. ⁵ res; omit 'my.' ⁶ Omit. ⁷ peto. ⁸ Lit. 'ourselves.' ⁹ Lit. 'these things lie (situs esse) in us.' ¹⁰ memini (with *pres. infn.*). ¹¹ Siculus. ¹² spolio. ¹³ grandis. ¹⁴ soleo. ¹⁵ dies festi. ¹⁶ dum. ¹⁷ dominus. ¹⁸ iubeo.

at once bring to him that golden cup. Fearing that some evil would befall, if this were not done, I ordered ¹ the cup to be brought out and conveyed with me to the praetor's house.

"On my arrival ² there, I soon saw ³ that he intended ⁴ to keep the cup; and I therefore promised two of his slaves that three thousand sesterces would be given them, if they should persuade their master to return it safe to me. However, they began to complain that they could do nothing; and so I returned ⁵ home sadly ⁶ without my cup."

Exercise 23

Then said Cicero: "On Corcyra there is a city which is the fairest spot ⁷ in all ⁸ Greece — a town to which rich Romans often come in summer to enjoy ⁹ a more healthful ¹⁰ climate.¹¹ In this city it is said that there once was a very large temple ¹² to Juno, into which many foreigners ¹³ brought splendid gifts. These ¹⁴ gifts were long untouched; ¹⁵ but one day when the fleet of king Masinissa had come into that port, its commander ¹⁶ seized two golden statues of great ¹⁷ beauty and carried them away to

¹ iubeo. ² Not abstract noun. ³ intellego. ⁴ in animo habeo (with *infn.*). ⁵ revertor. ⁶ Use adj.
⁷ locus. ⁸ totus. ⁹ utor. ¹⁰ salubris. ¹¹ caelum.
¹² aedes. ¹³ advena. ¹⁴ Direct discourse. ¹⁵ inviolatus.
¹⁶ praefectus. ¹⁷ insignis.

his king in Africa. The latter at first received the gift¹ gladly; but when he learned² whence the statues had come,³ he ordered⁴ that they should at once be restored, not wishing to keep what belonged to another.⁵ Many good deeds⁶ of Masinissa are recorded, and nothing more just than this.”

Exercise 24

Once a certain lieutenant⁷ of the governor⁸ set out from Syracuse⁹ with the greatest parade¹⁰ to drive off the very numerous pirates¹¹ who were spoiling ships on every hand. But though he boasted¹² that the enemy would be put to flight¹³ by his approach, he did not care¹⁴ to risk¹⁵ the dangers of battle, but¹⁶ fled at full speed, almost before the pirates began to be sighted¹⁷ in the distance.

To escape the odium of this action¹⁸ more easily, he afterward accused of cowardice¹⁹ the bravest men he had commanded²⁰ in the army. And this he did with the greatest recklessness.²¹ For one of these men, a captain²² of integrity and fortitude, had not seen the disgraceful²³ flight; in fact²⁴ he

¹ munus. ² intellego. ³ Lit. 'were.' ⁴ iubeo. ⁵ Use alienus. ⁶ recte factum. ⁷ legatus. ⁸ praetor. ⁹ *Plu. noun.* ¹⁰ ostentatio. ¹¹ pirata. ¹² glorior. ¹³ fugo. ¹⁴ nolo. ¹⁵ subeo. ¹⁶ Lit. 'and'. ¹⁷ conspicio. ¹⁸ res. ¹⁹ ignavia. ²⁰ duco; attract the superl. into the rel. clause. ²¹ audacia. ²² praefectus. ²³ foedus. ²⁴ quin etiam.

did not even leave Syracuse with the others, being detained there by a serious affection¹ of the eyes. Gentlemen of the jury,² rest assured³ that if this sort of thing⁴ continues to be done⁵ in the provinces, there will soon be no one who cares⁶ to be called a friend of the Roman people.

Exercise 25

“Fellow citizens,” cried he, “it thus happened that an excellent friend of mine was robbed by Verres — a man who richly deserves⁷ your hatred and that of all posterity. For he treats⁸ Roman citizens as though they were slaves; in fact it is said by reliable witnesses⁹ that he was not deterred from¹⁰ putting to death a certain man even by the cry¹¹ of the victim,¹² ‘I am a Roman citizen.’ I recall,¹³ too,¹⁴ that when his forces had been defeated by pirates and his lieutenant wanted to put the blame upon¹⁵ the others, Verres did not hesitate to allow the Sicilian¹⁶ officers¹⁷ to be imprisoned¹⁸ and even¹⁹ killed.

¹ *morbis gravis.* ² *iudices.* ³ *scio* (what tense?).
⁴ *talis* (*neut. plu.*). ⁵ Lit. ‘is done longer.’ ⁶ *volo.*
⁷ *dignus* (*superl.*). ⁸ *ago cum.* ⁹ *verus testis.*
¹⁰ *deterreo quominus.* ¹¹ *vox.* ¹² *ille miser.*
¹³ *memini.* ¹⁴ *porro.* ¹⁵ *culpam confero in* (and *acc.*).
¹⁶ *Siculus.* ¹⁷ *praepositus.* ¹⁸ *in vincula conicio.*
¹⁹ *atque vero.*

“Thus there was arrested a man of Heraclea¹ who had served faithfully² and had done nothing contrary to³ orders. This person of note, realizing that he must⁴ die, wrote a defense of his case,⁵ in⁶ which he shows⁷ to all people how many ships and sailors he had at the time of sailing⁸ from Syracuse, and how afterward the ships were scattered by Verres’ lieutenant. Of course⁹ this defense did not help him at all. But it was a splendid effort,¹⁰ and there is no one throughout all Sicily¹¹ who has not read it and been stirred with anger as he learns of Verres’ wickedness.”

Exercise 26

Nations differ much among themselves in customs and opinions. In Africa it is thought by the Egyptians that a certain monster,¹² which is called Apis,¹³ is a god. On the other hand, the Persians hold that the likeness of the gods ought not to be represented¹⁴ even by images in human form.¹⁵ And it is said that Xerxes burned the most beautiful temples that Greece possessed for the reason that he thought it not right¹⁶ that the gods, whose home is the whole

¹ *Heracliensis*. ² *fidem servo*. ³ *contra* atque (and verb). ⁴ *Gerundive*. ⁵ *causa*. ⁶ Lit. ‘by.’ ⁷ *doceo*.
⁸ *cum*-clause. ⁹ *scilicet*. ¹⁰ *opus*. ¹¹ Place where (totus). ¹² *bestia*. ¹³ *Masc.* ¹⁴ *effingo*. ¹⁵ *humanus*.
¹⁶ *nefas*.

universe,¹ should be inclosed² by walls. These shrines the Greeks have never even planned³ to restore, preferring that they should ever be a memorial⁴ to⁵ Persian wickedness.

But, to return to my⁶ subject,⁷ how many nations and tribes have believed that it is very acceptable to the immortal gods to sacrifice⁸ human beings — than which I can think of nothing more revolting!⁹ And there are even some who hold¹⁰ that it is right¹¹ to live by plundering¹² — while we Romans, people of justice and piety, do not allow the Gauls to plant the olive and the vine, in order that our own olive gardens¹³ and vineyards¹⁴ may be more valuable!¹⁵

Exercise 27

At that time the governor¹⁶ was so discourteous¹⁷ that one could¹⁸ see clearly that he was simply considering¹⁹ how he could most readily insult²⁰ us. However, wishing to show²¹ myself worthy of the honor which the senate had conferred²² in electing²³ me to look into Sicilian affairs,²⁴ I went at once to

¹ mundus. ² intercludo. ³ constituo. ⁴ documentum. ⁵ Lit. 'of.' ⁶ Omit. ⁷ res. ⁸ immolo. ⁹ foedus. ¹⁰ ducó. ¹¹ ius. ¹² latrocino. ¹³ olivetum. ¹⁴ vinetum. ¹⁵ Use form of plus. ¹⁶ praetor. ¹⁷ inhumanus. ¹⁸ Not possum. ¹⁹ cogito. ²⁰ contumelias impono. ²¹ praesto. ²² confero. ²³ cum-clause (deligo). ²⁴ res investigo.

the man and demanded that he send to their homes many inhabitants¹ of neighboring islands whom he had long kept in confinement.²

Thereupon he became very angry, and declared that they should never return while he was alive ; in fact, as we afterward learned,³ he had already issued an order⁴ that no one should make known to me even where the men were imprisoned. And so, though I did not fear that the senate and the Roman people would not ratify⁵ whatever I did, I decided to wait until a more thorough⁶ investigation⁷ should be made. By this means my purpose was accomplished ;⁸ for three days later two slaves were found who, though unwilling to speak openly, were induced by a promise of⁹ five thousand sesterces to come to me secretly and tell the whole story. ¹⁰

Exercise 28

Fellow citizens, it is reported that after Tiro committed¹¹ many cruel deeds in Asia he was warned by several people that these crimes would shortly be reported to¹² his¹³ countrymen at Sparta. Learning¹⁴ this and thinking that it much concerned¹⁵ his

¹ *incola*. ² Lit. 'chains.' ³ *reperio*. ⁴ *impero*.
⁵ *ratum* and *habeo*. ⁶ *accuratus*. ⁷ *quaestio*. ⁸ Lit. 'I arrived at the desired (*destinatus*) end.'
¹⁰ *res*. ¹¹ *in se admittere*. ¹² *defero ad*. ¹³ *Omit*.
¹⁴ *cognosco* (*abl. abs.*). ¹⁵ *maxime interest*.

safety, Tiro begged one of the Persian satraps¹ to give him a testimonial,² setting forth³ how mercifully⁴ he had conducted the war. The satrap did not dare to refuse, fearing that he would not lightly⁵ be pardoned,⁶ if he did not write.

When Tiro had read the production⁷ with much pleasure and while it was being sealed,⁸ the satrap stealthily substituted⁹ another document¹⁰ of like size and appearance, in which¹¹ he had recorded truly the acts of Tiro. The latter on returning home made a speech in which¹¹ he maintained his honesty¹² and uprightness, and as¹³ a testimonial presented¹⁴ the document written by the satrap. After Tiro had withdrawn, the magistrates read the book privately,¹⁵ then sent it back¹⁶ to him¹⁷ to read.¹⁸ Thus it happened that Tiro unwittingly¹⁹ became²⁰ his own²¹ accuser.

Exercise 29

It is an open question²² whether we should put confidence²³ in dreams or not. When Socrates was in prison²⁴ at Athens, it is said that he dreamed he

¹ satrapes, -ae, *masc.* ² testimonium. ³ Omit. ⁴ Use *humanitas*. ⁵ facile. ⁶ ignosco. ⁷ haec. ⁸ signo. ⁹ subicio. ¹⁰ liber. ¹¹ No prep. ¹² fidem defendo. ¹³ loco. ¹⁴ porrigo. ¹⁵ secreto. ¹⁶ do. ¹⁷ ipse. ¹⁸ *Gerundive*. ¹⁹ imprudens. ²⁰ fio. ²¹ ipse suus. ²² incertum est. ²³ confido. ²⁴ in custodia teneo (*pass.*).

gratitude (but better for moral dignity)

insignis maiestate (m. 6)

saw a woman of august mien,¹ who announced that he would be executed in a few days. And in this he was not deceived;² for shortly afterward he was compelled to drain the deadly³ cup.

Furthermore, can there anywhere be found a more reliable⁴ witness than Aristotle? And yet this prince⁵ of philosophers relates that a certain friend of his on a journey⁶ to Macedonia came to Pharsalus in Thessaly (a town which afterward became very famous⁷ because of the battle fought⁸ there). Here⁹ the friend¹⁰ became so ill¹¹ that all of the doctors gave him up.¹² However, one night the man dreamed that a youth of more than human beauty¹³ stood before him saying that he would get well¹⁴ shortly, that the tyrant Alexander would soon be killed, and that he himself¹⁵ would return home after five years. The first two things¹⁶ happened just as had been predicted, the third in a somewhat different way.¹⁷ And so, supported¹⁸ by such facts (as these),¹⁹ there are some who did

¹ *insignis dignitas*. ² Lit. 'this thing did not deceive (fallo) him.' ³ *exitialis*. ⁴ *certus*. ⁵ *princeps*. ⁶ *cum-clause*. ⁷ *celeber*. ⁸ *committo*. ⁹ Direct discourse. ¹⁰ Use *ille*. ¹¹ Lit. 'fell (*incido*) into such severe (*gravis*) illness.' ¹² *diffido* (no object). ¹³ Lit. 'more beautiful than a man.' ¹⁴ *convalesco* (supine stem lacking). ¹⁵ I.e. the friend. ¹⁶ *Neut. adj.* (not *res*). ¹⁷ *aliquanto diversius* (*adv.*). ¹⁸ *fretus*. ¹⁹ Omit.

not hesitate to assert (their conviction)¹ that there can be no doubt² that through dreams the gods often disclose to men coming events.

Exercise 30

After³ Cleomenes had fled with his ship, the pirates very easily put to flight the other forces. But, although he⁴ had been the cause of the disaster, Cleomenes did not hesitate to put the blame⁵ upon a captain of his, a most distinguished⁶ Sicilian and a person of character and reputation, fearing that Verres would not forgive him, if he should once learn the truth.⁷ In fact⁸ Cleomenes himself hastened to Syracuse in Sicily, not wishing that the disaster should be reported to⁹ Verres by anyone else.

To inspire greater confidence¹⁰ in his story,¹¹ he brought with him the three most wicked and untruthful¹² soldiers he could find, promising that they would be thanked¹³ in money as well as¹⁴ in words, if by their testimony Verres should be persuaded that his¹⁵ forces had been lost through the cowardice of a Sicilian.

¹ Omit. ² Use *dubito*. ³ *postquam*. ⁴ *ipse*. ⁵ *culpam confero in* (and *acc.*). ⁶ *nobilis*. ⁷ *res ipsa*. ⁸ *quin etiam*. ⁹ *defero ad*. ¹⁰ *fidem facio*. ¹¹ Lit. 'words.' ¹² *mendax*. ¹³ *gratias ago* (*pass.*). ¹⁴ Use *non solum*, etc. ¹⁵ Verres'.

Conscript fathers, I hope the time will soon come when officials in the provinces will not dare to do such wrongs.¹ even to allies. As it is now, the innocent are prosecuted² and condemned just as though law and right did not exist.³ Let us not, however, lose heart.⁴ For there is no one who does not see that daily the number is increasing of those who love justice more⁵ than power, and in whose judgment no reward is greater than the praise of all good men.

Exercise 31

I must now speak of two very noteworthy⁶ dreams, which are often mentioned by Greek writers. Surely nothing could⁷ be more wonderful than the following⁸ story. For it is related that a philosopher once found the body of a dead citizen on the shore and buried it; and that, when afterward he was about to take ship, the shade of the dead man appeared in his⁹ sleep,¹⁰ and seemed to warn him that he would be lost, if he sailed at that time. The¹¹ philosopher therefore returned¹² to his home, while the other people who sailed then were lost in the sea.

¹ *iniurias infero* (and *dat.*). ² *reum facio* (*pass.*).
³ *nullus esse*. ⁴ *animo deficio*. ⁵ Forms of *facio* and *plus*. ⁶ *nobilis*. ⁷ Not *subj.* ⁸ *hic*. ⁹ Omit. ¹⁰ *in somnis*. ¹¹ Direct disc. ¹² *revertor*.

Again,¹ two youths once came to Megara in Sicily. One put up² at the house of a friend, and during the night³ it seemed to him that the other (who had taken quarters with⁴ an innkeeper⁵) stood before⁶ him, saying that he had been murdered at the inn.⁷ The young man arose much disturbed, but thinking that no confidence should be placed⁸ in a dream, was soon asleep again. Once more in his dream⁹ he saw the same thing. Then, thoroughly frightened, he went to the inn and found¹⁰ that his friend was indeed¹¹ dead. These facts becoming known,¹² the magistrates ordered¹³ that the innkeeper should pay the penalty.¹⁴

Exercise 32

But passing over¹⁵ fables, to come to actual fact,¹⁶ when Marcus Regulus was captured in Africa by Hamilcar, the Carthaginians¹⁷ sent him to Rome on condition that¹⁸ he should himself return to Carthage, in case¹⁹ the senate was not persuaded by him to return to their fatherland certain Carthaginian prisoners of distinction. There is no one

¹ atque. ² in hospitio sum. ³ noctu. ⁴ devertio ad.
⁵ caupo. ⁶ adsum. ⁷ deversorium. ⁸ Gerundive
 (confido and *adv. acc.*). ⁹ in somnis. ¹⁰ reperio. ¹¹ re
 vera. ¹² cognosco. ¹³ iubeo. ¹⁴ poenas do. ¹⁵ omitto.
¹⁶ res facta. ¹⁷ Poeni. ¹⁸ ita . . . ut. ¹⁹ si.

who doubts that it was expedient¹ for Regulus to forget his promise and to remain securely² at home. But being a man of noteworthy honor³ and courage, he had no such thought.⁴ Indeed he used every means⁵ to persuade the senators that the captives were men who ought to be retained, saying that it was to the state's interest⁶ to keep them, inasmuch as they were young men and good leaders, while he himself was now broken⁷ by age. And when this at length had been decreed by the senate, he set out cheerfully⁸ for Carthage, although he knew that a very cruel enemy and harsh tortures there awaited⁹ him. Surely the renown of no one can be compared with the glory of that distinguished man. For though we sometimes¹⁰ act¹¹ as though¹² we believed expediency¹³ to be superior to¹⁴ right,¹³ yet everyone recognizes the superiority¹⁵ of right when they see it in the conduct of others.¹⁶

¹ utilis. ² tuto. ³ probitas insignis. ⁴ Lit. 'he thought (cogito) nothing less.' ⁵ omnia facio. ⁶ interest. ⁷ confectus. ⁸ aequo animo. ⁹ maneo. ¹⁰ interdum. ¹¹ se gerere. ¹² ita . . . quasi. ¹³ utile . . . honestum. ¹⁴ Lit. 'of more value than.' ¹⁵ praestantia. ¹⁶ Lit. 'in others'.

omit

PART III

Exercise 33

Hearing this, the soldiers willingly advanced to an elevated¹ spot on the plateau.² And after³ they had stopped there not more⁴ than six hours to recover⁵ their strength, Curio ordered⁶ that they should be led out of camp during the third watch, so that the river might be crossed with less danger. For the king was still⁷ lingering near, fearful of⁸ losing some opportunity to attack the Romans. However, he wasted his time; ⁹ for who is shrewder¹⁰ than Curio? Before the enemy were roused by the sound of the trumpet, the Romans had withdrawn all of their forces across the river, and it is said that even the horses were all taken over safely.

Exercise 34

A certain Greek general, who had lived at Sparta for more than twenty years, began to try to persuade the Persians¹¹ that they¹² ought¹³ to march

¹ editus. ² planities. ³ postquam. ⁴ amplius. ⁵ reficio (use *causa*-clause). ⁶ iubeo. ⁷ adhuc. ⁸ Lit. 'fearing that.' ⁹ operam perdo. ¹⁰ callidus. ¹¹ Persae. ¹² ipse. ¹³ Gerundive.

into Greece. Learning that his plans were discovered, it is related that he set out in haste from home, thinking that he could take refuge in a shrine¹ of Minerva, and that no one would dare to molest² him. But his citizens hastened to the spot, and, not wishing to lay hands upon³ a man at the altar⁴ they blocked up⁵ the doors with stones, and tore off⁶ the roof of the temple, so that he thus might perish more quickly under the open⁷ sky. Indeed⁸ there are some who say that his mother, a woman of remarkable spirit,⁹ on learning of the crime of her son, herself brought a stone to wall him in.¹⁰

Exercise 35

When they heard this, the Gauls withdrew to their camp in the woods. There they began to build¹¹ boats, so that they might more easily cross the river and find out whether¹² the Romans had burned their crops¹³ in the valley. But it is said that the Romans had been so terrified by sudden¹⁴ attacks that they were now retreating rapidly and could not be persuaded by anyone to linger longer in that territory.¹⁵ Yet there are those who be-

¹ in fanum refugio. ² Lit. 'injure.' ³ manus infero and dat. ⁴ altaria, -ium, N. ⁵ obstruo. ⁶ detraho. ⁷ Omit. ⁸ quin etiam. ⁹ fortitudo mirabilis. ¹⁰ claudio. ¹¹ instituo. ¹² num. ¹³ frumentum (*plu.*). ¹⁴ repentinus. ¹⁵ fines.

lieve that they would have remained, if Caesar had not been so far away. For Caesar is a man of wonderful influence,¹ and some people think that there never was a better leader than he. Fortune certainly gave him an opportunity² to show his skill.³

Exercise 36

When Caesar arrived here, he began to try to cut the enemy off⁴ from water. The descent to the river was difficult for the townspeople. Noting this, Caesar stationed guards wherever he thought the enemy would try to descend. They, therefore, were able to use only the water of a single spring⁵ about four hundred feet from the river. To reach this with less risk, Caesar dug tunnels,⁶ and in this way drew off the water. Thinking then that the enemy would be obliged to surrender in a few days, he felt that he ought not to waste⁷ the strength of his army in unnecessary⁸ assaults. Accordingly he kept his men in camp and no one was allowed to go outside the fortifications. Learning this, the townspeople, left without any hope of safety,⁹ sent ambassadors to Caesar to beg him to spare them.

¹ auctoritas insignis. ² facultas. ³ sollertia. ⁴ prohibeo. ⁵ fons. ⁶ cuniculus. ⁷ detero. ⁸ non necessarius. ⁹ Lit. 'destitute of all hope of safety.'

Exercise 37

It is said that there was once a very famous¹ Greek general who loved nothing better than plots² and conspiracies. Accordingly³ he used to send messengers frequently to a Persian⁴ satrap⁵ at Sardis,⁶ thinking that the barbarian would very easily be persuaded to send an army into Greece. But there were some people who began to notice⁷ that no messenger sent to the satrap ever returned home, and no one could tell why this was so.⁸ Finally the general chose⁹ a lad of unusual intelligence¹⁰ to carry a letter to Sardis. Fearing that the letter contained something written about himself, the boy loosed the string¹¹ and broke the seal.¹² When the letter was opened, he discovered¹³ that the general had ordered¹⁴ that he should be killed by the satrap, if he brought the letter through.¹⁵ This had been done that no news¹⁶ might ever come back about the plans and plots of the general.

Exercise 38

When Hanno's fleet arrived at Malta,¹⁷ an island which the Greeks had abandoned three years before,

¹ nobilis. ² dolus. ³ Direct discourse. ⁴ Persicus.
⁵ Use praetor. ⁶ Sardes, -ium, F. ⁷ animadverto.
⁸ res ita se habet. ⁹ deligo. ¹⁰ sollertia insignis. ¹¹ limum laxo.
¹² signum detraho. ¹³ reperio. ¹⁴ iubeo.
¹⁵ perfero. ¹⁶ novum, -i, N. ¹⁷ Melita.

it is reported that many of the soldiers desired to proceed at once to Tarentum on the mainland.¹ But thinking that this would be dangerous and that his forces should be spared² as much as possible, the admiral³ decided to wait for the other ships, and he could not be moved from his resolution.⁴

Learning⁵ this, the enemy set out secretly from Syracuse, and never did any triremes sail faster than those; and if some of their number had not wandered⁶ from the course, many people think that Hanno would have been driven back to Africa. Yet he was a leader of marvellous skill,⁷ and in his fleet were many men of valor. Consequently I do not believe that the Carthaginians⁸ had any occasion to fear that he could not defend their interests,⁹ even if he should be attacked by enemies however¹⁰ strong.

Exercise 39

“Fellow citizens,” said Cicero, “you recall,¹¹ perhaps, that during my quaestorship¹² in Sicily the long forgotten¹³ tomb of Archimedes was discovered in the neighborhood¹⁴ of Syracuse — an event that happened on this wise: The people of Syracuse¹⁵

¹ continens. ² parco (*gerundive*). ³ praefectus. ⁴ de sententia depello. ⁵ cognosco. ⁶ erro. ⁷ prudentia mirabilis. ⁸ Poeni. ⁹ res. ¹⁰ quamvis. ¹¹ memini (with *pres. infn.*). ¹² cum-clause. ¹³ neglectus. ¹⁴ ad. ¹⁵ Syracusani.

declared that they had never heard of the tomb, and could scarcely be persuaded that it would be found near their city. But I had come into possession of ¹ some verses which it was said had been inscribed long before on his monument, and which stated that on top of the tomb were placed a sphere ² and cylinder.³ And so, when I and a few of the inhabitants had come through the city to the gates, I looked about and at once saw ⁴ the sphere and cylinder. Everything was choked ⁵ with briars; ⁶ and, in order to make the way of approach ⁷ easier, men were sent in to cut them down.⁸ Thus we came to the monument, finding upon it traces ⁹ of the verses and the name of Archimedes.) Consequently it seems quite likely¹⁰ that a very distinguished ¹¹ city would have wholly ¹² forgotten the tomb of its most illustrious ¹³ citizen, had not the people been instructed ¹⁴ by a Roman how to find it.”

Exercise 40

When Altorius had been away more than five years, he returned ¹⁵ to Athens¹⁶ with the other generals. And though these all had tried equally¹⁷

¹ nanciscor. ² sphaera. ³ cylindrus. ⁴ animadverto.
⁵ oppletus. ⁶ dumus. ⁷ aditus. ⁸ excido. ⁹ vestigium.
¹⁰ veri simile (*superl.*). ¹¹ nobilis. ¹² plane. ¹³ celebrer.
¹⁴ I.e. 'taught.' ¹⁵ revertor. ¹⁶ *Plu. noun.* ¹⁷ aequē.

to save¹ the state, the citizens ran to the ship of Altorius only,² as though the victory had been won³ by his valor alone.⁴ For all were persuaded that there never had been a greater general than he, and they had no doubt⁵ that their⁶ armies had often been defeated in earlier times⁷ for the reason that⁸ they had not hesitated to banish⁹ a man of such¹⁰ noteworthy valor. And it seems that they did not think thus without good¹¹ reason;¹² for as soon as¹³ Altorius had been put in charge¹⁴ of an army, the glory of Athens steadily increased. On this occasion, when Altorius had landed from¹⁵ the ship, he made a speech to¹⁶ the people; and there was no one who did not believe that the Athenians would never be conquered, if they should always have generals like him.

Exercise 41

After¹⁷ he had gained possession¹⁸ of the town, Agesilaus warned the Spartans that other forces would be sent at once from Asia into Greece, unless the Persians¹⁹ should be attacked without delay in their own country. Alarmed by these words, the

- ¹ conservo. ² Adv. ³ pario. ⁴ Masc. ⁵ Use non dubito. ⁶ suos. ⁷ antea. ⁸ quod. ⁹ in exsilium pello. ¹⁰ tam. ¹¹ Omit. ¹² causa. ¹³ simul atque. ¹⁴ praeficio. ¹⁵ egredior ex. ¹⁶ apud. ¹⁷ postquam. ¹⁸ potior. ¹⁹ Persae.

*Asia in
finitibus*

Spartans adopted ¹ the following ² plan : They put Agesilaus in command ³ of all their forces, with orders ⁴ to sail as quickly as possible to Asia. So the latter, collecting all the ships he could find, supplied ⁵ them with provisions, ⁶ and put on board ⁷ the bravest ⁸ sailors he could secure. Before this began to be generally ⁹ known, Agesilaus set sail, fearing that in some way the news of the expedition ¹⁰ might reach Asia before him. This, of course, ¹¹ was the best plan to follow ; ¹² and he had no reason to ¹³ regret ¹⁴ his haste afterward. For on his arrival he caught ¹⁵ the Persians unpre-
pared, ¹⁶ and it is reported that no one ever ¹⁷ gained ¹⁷ an easier victory than he.

note! =
 surprised them

Exercise 42

Fellow soldiers, ¹⁸ a Roman general had long besieged in vain a very large town on a lofty hill, when a certain one of the soldiers who daily left camp to get water noticed that some goats were feeding on the side of the mountain farthest ¹⁹ from the Romans. Thinking that he, too, perhaps could

¹ in eo. ² Use talis. ³ praeficio. ⁴ Not noun. ⁵ instruo. ⁶ commeatus (sing.). ⁷ escendere iubeo. ⁸ Attract into rel. clause. ⁹ vulgo. ¹⁰ fama profectio-
 nis. ¹¹ scilicet. ¹² Lit. 'best thing to do.' ¹³ Use causa cur. ¹⁴ paenitet. ¹⁵ opprimo. ¹⁶ incautus.
¹⁷ reporto. ¹⁸ commilito. ¹⁹ Rel. clause.

ascendere
 is much better

climb up by this same route,¹ the man essayed² the ascent, using rocks and old³ roots of trees as footholds.⁴ In this way he finally came to the top of the hill, and there found all of the enemy massed at a point where the Romans usually made their assaults. Therefore, without being seen by anyone,⁵ he descended quickly, and returning to camp informed the general what he had discovered, urging him not to let slip⁶ such an opportunity to stampede⁷ the enemy. Hearing this, the commander selected⁸ a few men and sent them with trumpets to scale the hill from behind,⁹ ordering that they should wait in hiding¹⁰ until a signal was heard from the camp; then each man was to sound¹¹ his trumpet. This arrangement made, the other forces began¹² simultaneously a fierce assault; and when the trumpets sounded, it is said that the enemy fled panicstricken in every direction, thinking that they were surrounded on all sides by the Romans.

Exercise 43

At Syracuse, a city that once was very famous,¹³ a certain king had reigned for more than two years. And now a noble Athenian, a man of intelligence,

¹ Omit. ² tempto. ³ aridus. ⁴ 'using as footholds,' nitor, with *abl.* ⁵ I.e. 'having been seen by no one.' ⁶ dimitto. ⁷ fugo. ⁸ deligo. ⁹ Use *aversus*. ¹⁰ *insidiae*. ¹¹ *cano*, with *abl.* ¹² facio. ¹³ *celeber*.

who had come to Sicily a few years before, entered upon¹ a plan of the following² sort to kill the tyrant: He warned the king that many inhabitants³ of Sicily were hostile to him, and that he surely would be assassinated, unless he should appoint⁴ someone to act as a spy.⁵ "This rôle⁶ I am willing myself to undertake,"⁶ said he. "I will pretend to be your enemy, and then everyone will tell me freely what they are planning⁷ against you."

On the approval of this plan, the man armed himself without exciting⁸ the suspicion of the king, and on the next holiday selected certain youths of huge stature,⁹ and sent them to the house¹⁰ where the king had gone to take his siesta.¹¹ Admitted there because sent by the Athenian, they very easily killed the king in his bed. There are some who think, however, that if the king had been more popular,¹² the soldiers who were on guard¹³ would have rushed in and saved his life.

Exercise 44

After¹⁴ Epaminondas had returned¹⁵ to Thebes,¹⁶ he and the men who had been made his colleagues¹⁷

¹ in eo. ² is. ³ incola. ⁴ eligo. ⁵ specular. ⁶ partes
 suscipio. ⁷ molior. ⁸ Omit. ⁹ mirabilis magnitudo
 corporis. ¹⁰ aedes. ¹¹ meridio. ¹² populo carus. ¹³ in
 statione sum. ¹⁴ ubi. ¹⁵ revertor. ¹⁶ Thebae.
¹⁷ collega.

were brought to trial¹ on the ground that they had retained their commands without authorization² of the people. Thinking that the others ought³ to be spared, if possible,⁴ Epaminondas urged them to cast all the blame⁵ upon him only, and to declare that they never would have ventured to disregard⁶ the laws, if they had not been persuaded by him. Thus, though no one defended⁷ them,⁸ they were all acquitted;⁹ and there were some who thought that Epaminondas would not even attempt to clear¹⁰ himself. But when the day of trial¹¹ came, he made a speech before the jurors,¹² in which he declared that he was not unwilling to die, but that he begged one thing⁸ of them, namely,⁸ that they would inscribe upon his tomb:¹³ "Epaminondas was condemned to death¹⁴ because he compelled the Thebans¹⁵ to conquer the Spartans¹⁶ and because he rescued Greece from servitude." When this was heard, a laugh broke out,¹⁷ and no one dared to cast a vote¹⁸ in regard to him. It is reported that the Thebans were remarkably dull;¹⁹

¹ *in iudicium voco.* ² *iniussu.* ³ *Gerundive.* ⁴ Lit. 'if it could be done.' ⁵ *culpam conferre (in and acc.).*
⁶ *resisto.* ⁷ *Abl. abs. (active).* ⁸ Omit. ⁹ *absolvo.*
¹⁰ *purgo.* ¹¹ *iudicium.* ¹² *iudices.* ¹³ *sepulchrum.*
¹⁴ *capitis damno.* ¹⁵ *Thebani.* ¹⁶ *Lacedaemonii.*
¹⁷ *exorior.* ¹⁸ *suffragium fero.* ¹⁹ Lit. 'of remarkable dullness' (*stoliditas*).

but it seems that on this occasion they very easily appreciated¹ Epaminondas' witty remark.²

Exercise 45

During an illness³ of Dionysius the Elder,⁴ his son-in-law⁵ Dion asked the physicians whether⁶ they thought the king would die. This Dion did because he wished that Dionysius the Younger⁷ should share⁸ the kingdom with his own son, and hoped that the king could be persuaded to make this arrangement⁹ before he died. These words the doctors ventured¹⁰ to report to¹¹ the younger Dionysius; and he, in fear¹² that Dion might find some opportunity to influence¹³ his¹⁴ father, compelled the doctors to administer a sleeping potion¹⁵ which caused the king's death. Then, realizing that he was surpassed in ability¹⁶ by Dion, he provided the latter¹⁷ with a ship in which to sail to Corinth, saying that this was done for the sake¹⁸ of both, in order that they might not (have to)¹⁴ fear one another.¹⁹ Some months later, learning that Dion was gathering an army in Greece with the idea¹⁸ of attacking him, he gave Dion's wife in

¹ intellego. ² facete dictum. ³ cum-clause. ⁴ maior.
⁵ gener. ⁶ num. ⁷ minor. ⁸ partior. ⁹ ita rem constituo.
¹⁰ audeo. ¹¹ defero ad. ¹² Not noun. ¹³ impello.
¹⁴ Omit. ¹⁵ sopor. ¹⁶ ingenium. ¹⁷ ille.
¹⁸ causa. ¹⁹ inter se.

marriage to another, and purposely¹ taught his son the worst vices.² When finally Dion returned to his fatherland and drove out the tyrant, it is said that the son was so ruined³ that he could not reform,⁴ and cast himself down from the upper⁵ part of the house⁶ and so perished.

Exercise 46

“But, to come back to my⁷ subject,”⁸ said Antonius, “I am not as stoical as⁹ Themistocles was. For it is related that he actually¹⁰ chose¹¹ to practice¹² the art of forgetting rather than that of memory, on the ground that there are more evils than joys in life. I for my part¹³ prefer to remember everything, though there are experiences¹⁴ which are hard to bear¹⁵ and the very¹⁶ recollection of which causes pain. So I feel under obligation¹⁷ to the man who is said to have been the pioneer¹⁸ in organizing¹⁹ the science²⁰ of memory. He was a poet; and the story runs that once when he had gone to Larissa in Thessaly, he dined at the house of a²¹

¹ de industria. ² dedecus (with *adj.* magnus). ³ depravatus. ⁴ vitae modum commuto. ⁵ superior. ⁶ aedes. ⁷ Omit. ⁸ res. ⁹ Lit. ‘of such hardness (duritia) of mind as.’ ¹⁰ ultro. ¹¹ malo. ¹² exerceo. ¹³ equidem. ¹⁴ Lit. ‘things.’ ¹⁵ perpetior. ¹⁶ ipse. ¹⁷ gratiam habeo. ¹⁸ princeps. ¹⁹ Lit. ‘of organizing’ (constituo). ²⁰ ars. ²¹ quidam.

very rich man. While¹ he was there reciting a poem² which he had written in honor of³ the host,⁴ it was announced to him that two youths were standing outside⁵ who wished to speak with the poet. The latter at once went forth, and, finding no one,⁶ was about to return, when the house suddenly collapsed.⁷ In⁸ this accident the owner⁹ and many of the guests¹⁰ were killed, the bodies of all being so mangled¹¹ that no one could tell them apart,¹² until the poet, who recalled where each had reclined,¹³ solved the difficulty¹⁴ — an experience¹⁵ which taught him that a science of memory might be developed.”¹⁶

Exercise 47

Gentlemen of the jury,¹⁷ both my brother and I remember that an atrocious murder was once committed¹⁸ in a forest in Sicily, and that the case of those who were accused of the crime was put in the hands of¹⁹ Gaius Laelius, a man of distinction and an excellent orator. The latter tried to acquaint himself with the facts²⁰ as soon as possible, making use of the testimony of all the poorest²¹ witnesses —

¹ Direct disc. ² *carmen dico*. ³ *facio in* and *acc.*
⁴ *hospes*. ⁵ *ante fores*. ⁶ *Abl. abs.* ⁷ *concido*. ⁸ Means.
⁹ *dominus*. ¹⁰ *conviva*. ¹¹ *lacero*. ¹² *internosco*.
¹³ *cubo*. ¹⁴ *omnia expedio*. ¹⁵ *res*. ¹⁶ *constituo*.
¹⁷ *iudices*. ¹⁸ *fit*. ¹⁹ *defero ad*. ²⁰ *res factae*. ²¹ *levis*.

an imprudence which he subsequently regretted. For though he spoke eloquently¹ at the trial, the jurymen were by no means persuaded that the defendants² were innocent. Laelius now desired that the matter should be postponed³ a few days, in order that he might secure stronger evidence;⁴ and postponement⁵ was not refused. But when he had pleaded⁶ the case a second time and with no better success,⁷ thinking that it could be handled⁸ more advantageously by a very incisive⁹ speaker, he advised the defendants to engage¹⁰ another advocate, adding however that he would not have taken this course, if it had been possible for him in any way to win¹¹ the case himself. So, having thanked Laelius, the defendants went to Servius Galba, and urged him to speak in their behalf.¹² Galba hesitated long on the ground that the case had already been pleaded by so able an orator, but finally consented, and at the trial spoke with such force and impressiveness¹³ that the defendants were acquitted with the full approval¹⁴ of everyone.

¹ copiose. ² reus. ³ differo. ⁴ indicium maius.
⁵ dilatio. ⁶ dico. ⁷ Use feliciter. ⁸ tracto. ⁹ acer.
¹⁰ adhibeo. ¹¹ obtineo. ¹² pro. ¹³ auctoritas. ¹⁴ ad-
sensus.

Exercise 48

A farmer one day dreamed that he had found an egg of remarkable size in his field; and a sooth-sayer¹ gave it as his opinion² that it was thus indicated that gold and silver would be discovered there, these two metals being indicated by the colors of the two parts of an egg. Strangely enough,³ gold and silver were found there, just as had been predicted. There are some, however, who think that the story would have been more convincing,⁴ if it had been shown also that the dream of no one else about an egg had ever failed to⁵ lead to hidden treasure; ⁶ for surely many people have had ⁷ such a dream.

At the same time, we must admit that the story told of Alexander is most marvellous. For it is related that, when sitting beside⁸ a sick friend, he dreamed that a serpent brought him a tiny branch⁹ in its mouth,¹⁰ and told him where it had been plucked,¹¹ assuring him that this was the best remedy which had ever been found for the condition¹² into which his friend had fallen. Then, aroused from sleep, Alexander sent a man on horseback to the

¹ coniecto. ² respondeo. ³ Lit. 'strange to relate.'
⁴ probabilis. ⁵ Use non simply. ⁶ thesaurus. ⁷ facio.
⁸ assideo. ⁹ ramulus. ¹⁰ Means. ¹¹ decerpo.
¹² Lit. 'disease.'

place indicated, in order that the remedy might be brought more quickly. Thus the friend was restored to health.¹ However, although we do not venture to say that this story is not true, let us not pass judgment² on the subject³ of dreams until we hear the rest of the arguments.

¹ sano. ² iudico. ³ quaestio.



VOCABULARY

English words in parentheses, unless in heavy face, are added to limit the range of application of the words defined.

Figures in parentheses indicate the Exercise in which a particular rendering is appropriate.

abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
compar., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
demon., demonstrative.
fol., following.
gen., genitive.
infin., infinitive.
inter., interrogative.

n., noun.
neg., negative.
pass., passive.
perf., perfect.
plu., plural.
prep., preposition.
reflex., reflexive.
rel., relative.
subj., subjunctive.
superl., superlative.
v., verb.

A

a, an, usually untranslated;
rarely quidam.
abandon, relinquo.
able, egregius.
able, be, possum.
about, *adv.*, fere.
about, *prep.*, de and *abl.*
accept, accipio.
acceptable, gratus.
accident, casus.
accomplish, efficio.
accordingly, quare.
accuse, accuso; imputo and
dat. (14).

accuser, accusator.
acquaint self with, cognosco.
acquit, absolvo.
across, trans.
act, *n.*, facinus.
act, *v.*, facio; se gerere.
action, res.
actual fact, res facta.
actually, ultro.
add, with *fol.* *neg.*, nego.
administer, do.
admiral, praefectus.
admit, introduco, intromitto;
confiteor.
adopt (device) utor; (*plan*)
ineo.

adorn, adorno.
 advance, progredior.
 advantageous, utilis.
 advantageously, bene.
 adverse, adversus.
 advice, consilium.
 advise, suadeo.
 advocate, patronus.
 affairs, res (*plu.*).
 Africa, Africa.
 after, *adv.*, post.
 after, *conj.*, postquam, ubi,
 cum.
 afterward, postea.
 again, iterum; atque (31).
 against, in *and* contra *with acc.*
 age, aetas.
 Agesilaus, Agesilaus.
 aggrieved, be, moleste fero.
 ago, abhinc.
 aid, *n.*, opera.
 aid, *v.*, adiuvo.
 alarm, commoveo.
 Alexander, Alexander.
 Alexandria, Alexandria.
 alive, vivus.
 all, omnis, totus.
 all (of), omnes.
 allies, socii.
 allow, patior.
 allowed, be, licet.
 allow to slip, dimitto.
 almost, paene.
 alone, solus.
 already, iam.
 also, quoque, etiam.
 altar, altaria (*plu.*).

although, quamquam, etsi.
 Altorius, Altorius.
 always, semper.
 ambassador, legatus.
 among, apud *and acc.*; in *and*
 abl.; inter *and acc.*
 ancient, vetus.
 and, et, -que, ac (atque),
 autem.
 and he, she, it, *rel. pro.*
 and never, neque umquam.
 and no, nec (neque); neque
 ullus.
 and no one, nec quisquam.
 and not, nec (neque).
 and nothing, nec quidquam.
 and so, quare, quam ob
 rem, itaque.
 and that not, neve.
 and then, quare (43).
 and yet not, nec (neque).
 anger, ira.
 announce, nuntio.
 another, alius; (*a second*) al-
 ter; *see one thing . . .*
 another thing.
 antiquity, antiquitas.
 Antonius, Antony, Antonius.
 anxious, be, volo.
 any, ullus.
 anyone (*after si*), quis; (*in some*
 negative connections) quis-
 quam; ullus (15).
 anyone else, quivis alius.
 anywhere, usquam.
 Apis, Apis.
 Apollo, Apollo.

- appear, appareo, reperio
(*pass.*); prodeo.
- appearance, species.
- appoint, eligo.
- appreciate, intellego.
- approach, *n.*, adventus.
- approach, *v.*, appropinquo.
- approve, probo.
- Archimedes, Archimedes.
- Argos, Argi.
- argument, argumentum.
- arise, surgo.
- Aristotle, Aristoteles.
- arm, armo.
- arms, arma.
- army, exercitus.
- aroused from sleep, be, exper-
giscor.
- arrangement, res.
- arrest, in custodiam trado, in
vincula conicio.
- arrive, pervenio.
- art, ars.
- artist, opifex.
- as, dum, cum, ut. *See so
much as, and such as.*
as . . . as, tam . . . quam.
as . . . as possible,
quam *and superl.*
as a matter of fact, re vera.
as much as possible, quam
maxime.
as soon as, simul ac (atque),
cum primum.
as soon as possible, quam
primum.
as though, (ita) . . . quasi.
- ascend, ascensus.
- Asia, Asia.
- ask, peto, posco, postulo, rogo.
- asleep, be, quiesco.
- assassinate, occido.
- assault, impetus, pugna.
- assembly, concilium.
- assert (*with foll. neg.*), nego.
- assist, adiuvo.
- assure, confirmo, affirmo.
- astonished, greatly, obstupe-
factus.
- at, in *and abl.*; (*motion*) in
and acc.
at first, primo.
at house of, apud *and acc.*
at length, postremo.
at once, statim, continuo.
at Tarentum, Tarentinus.
at that time, tum, quo qui-
dem tempore.
at the same time, tamen.
- Athenian, Atheniensis.
- Athenians, the, Athenienses.
- Athens, Athenae.
- atrocious, atrox.
- attack, *n.*, impetus.
- attack, *v.*, adior, oppugno.
- attempt, conor.
- avenge, ulciscor.
- avoid, vito.
- away, be, absum.

B

- bad, malus.
- Balbus, Balbus.
- banish, in exsilium pello.

barbarian, barbarus.	board, conscendo.
battle, proelium; <i>gerund of</i> pugno.	boat, navis.
be, sum.	body, corpus.
be custom, soleo.	bold, audax.
be far from, longe absum.	boldly, audacter.
be now, (res) se habere.	both, uterque.
beautiful, pulcher.	boy, puer.
beauty, pulchritudo, venustas, forma.	brave, fortis.
because, quod.	break (<i>camp</i>), moveo.
because of, propter.	breastwork, munitio.
become, fio.	bridge, pons.
become angry, ira incendo (<i>pass.</i>).	bring, adduco, adfero, defero, fero.
become known, cognosco (<i>pass.</i>).	bring out, promo.
bed, lectus.	brother, frater.
befall, accido.	Brundisium, Brundisium.
before, <i>adv.</i> , ante.	bull, taurus.
before, <i>conj.</i> , priusquam.	burn, incendo.
before, <i>prep.</i> , ante, apud <i>and</i> <i>acc.</i>	bury, sepelio.
beg, oro, posco.	but, sed, autem, at, tamen.
begin (<i>perf. tenses</i>), coepi; (<i>attack</i>), facio.	but if, sin autem.
believe, credo, puto, reor.	by, a (ab) <i>and abl.</i>
belonging to another, alienus.	by this means, sic.
beneficence, beneficentia.	
besiege, obsideo.	C
betake self, se conferre.	Caesar, Caesar.
betray, prodo.	calamity, incommodum.
beyond the Rhine, Transrhe- nanus.	call, appello; advoco, convoco.
bind, alligo.	camp, castra.
blame, culpa.	can, possum.
blood, sanguis.	captain, legatus, praefectus.
	captive, captivus.
	capture, capio.
	care, volo.
	carry, fero, porto.
	carry away, aufero; (<i>to</i>), de- fero.

- carry out, perficio.
 Carthage, Carthago.
 Carthaginian, Poenus.
 Carthaginians, the, Poeni.
 case, causa.
 cast down, deicio.
 Catiline, Catilina.
 cause, causa.
 cause (*pain*), adfero.
 cause death of, neco.
 cavalry, equites.
 centre of, medius.
 certain, a certain, a certain
 one, quidam.
 certainly, profecto.
 chain, vinculum.
 chance, occasio.
 charm, venustas.
 children, liberi.
 choose, deligo, malo.
 Cicero, Cicero.
 circumstance, res.
 citizen, civis.
 city, urbs.
 clearly, plane.
 Cleomenes, Cleomenes.
 climb out, climb up, escendo.
 Clodius, Clodius.
 coast, litus.
 cold, very, *adj.*, perfrigidus.
 cold, *n.*, frigus.
 collect, colligo.
 color, color.
 come, venio, pervenio; (*to*)
 adeo; (*time*), sum.
 come back, redeo; *pass. of*
 refero (37).
 coming events, futura.
 command, *n.*, imperium.
 command, *v.*, impero; duco
 (24).
 commander, imperator, prae-
 fectus.
 commonly, vulgo.
 compare, comparo.
 compel, cogo.
 complain, queror.
 concerns, it, interest.
 condemn, condemno.
 condemn to death, capitis
 damno.
 conduct (*war*), gero.
 conquer, vinco.
 conscript fathers, patres con-
 scripti.
 consent, concedo.
 consequently, itaque, igitur,
 quare.
 conspiracy, coniuratio.
 consul, consul.
 contain, habeo.
 convey, fero.
 copy, imitor.
 Corcyra, Corcyra.
 Corinth, Corinthus.
 could, possum; *potential subj.*
 council, concilium.
 country, regio, fines; rus;
 (*their*) patria.
 countryman, civis.
 courage, virtus.
 course, cursus; *see take this*
 course.
 cowardice, ignavia.

Crassus, Crassus.
 Crete, Creta.
 crime, facinus, scelus.
 cross, transeo.
 cruel, crudelis.
 cry, inquam.
 cry out, clamo.
 cup, poculum.
 Curio, Curio.
 custom, mos.

D

daily, cotidie; in dies.
 danger, periculum.
 dangerous, periculosus, infestus.
 dare, audeo.
 day, dies; *see one day*.
 dead, mortuus.
 dead, be, interficio (*pass.*).
 dead man, mortuus.
 deceive, fallo.
 decide, constituo, decerno.
 decided, constitutus.
 declare, *with foll. neg.*, nego.
 decree, decerno.
 dedicate, dedico.
 deed, facinus.
 defeat, vinco, devinco.
 defend, defendo.
 defendant, reus.
 defense, causa, defensio.
 delay, *n.*, mora.
 delay, *v.*, moror.
 demand, posco, postulo.
 deposit, colloco.
 deprive, spolio.

descend, descendo.
 descent, descensus.
 desert, desero.
 desire, volo.
 despoil, spolio.
 destitute, destitutus.
 detain, retineo.
 device, consilium.
 devise (*plan*), ineo.
 die, morior; *see dead*.
 differ, differo.
 difficult, difficilis.
 dig (*tunnel*), facio.
 dine, ceno.
 Diomedes, Diomedes.
 Dion, Dion.
 Dionysius, Dionysius.
 direct, iubeo.
 disaster, detrimentum.
 disclose, aperio.
 discover, invenio, reperio,
 eruo, patefacio, sentio,
 video.
 disease, morbus.
 disgrace, dedecus.
 display, ostendo.
 distant, be, absum.
 distinction, nobilitas.
 distinguished, nobilis, illustris.
 disturb, commoveo.
 do, facio.
 do not, noli, nolite.
 doctor, medicus.
 document, liber.
 done, be, fio.
 door, fores.

doubt, *n.*, dubium.
 doubt, there be, dubito
 (*pass.*).
 doubt, *v.*, dubito.
 drain, haurio.
 draw near, propius accedo.
 draw off, avertō.
 dream, *n.*, somnium.
 dream, *v.*, somnio.
 drive (*out*), eicio, expello.
 drive back, reicio, pello.
 drive off, depello.
 drive out, expello.

E

each, quisque.
 earth, terra.
 easily, facile.
 easy, facilis.
 egg, ovum.
 Egypt, Aegyptus.
 Egyptians, the, Aegyptii.
 eighty, octoginta.
 elect, deligo.
 else, alter (48); *see* anyone
 else.
 elude, fallo.
 embrace (*opportunity*), utor.
 encounter, proelium.
 encourage, cohortor.
 end, finis.
 enemy, hostis.
 engage, adhibeo.
 enjoy, utor.
 enter upon (*plan*), ineo.
 Epaminondas, Epaminondas.
 equestrian, equester.

escape, effugio, evado.
 escort, comitor, deduco.
 essay, tempto.
 even, etiam, vero; *after neg.*,
 ne . . . quidem; *see*
 never even.
 event, res.
 ever, umquam; semper.
 every, omnis.
 everyone, omnes.
 everything, omnia.
 evidence, indicium.
 evil, detrimentum, malum.
 excellent, egregius; *superl. of*
 bonus.
 execute, morte afficio.
 exercise, se exercere.
 exile, exsul; exsilium.
 expediency, utile.
 expedient, utilis.
 expel, expello.
 exploit, res.
 exposed, nudus.
 eye, oculus.

F

Fabius, Fabius.
 fable, fabula.
 fact, res; *often included in*
neut. pro. or adj.
 fair, pulcher.
 faithful, fidelis.
 fall (*into*), incido.
 famous, nobilis, celebrer.
 far, longe.
 farmer, agricola.
 fast, celeriter; arte (13).

father, pater.
 fatherland, patria.
 fear, metuo, timeo, vereor.
 feed, pascor.
 feel, censeo.
 feel under obligation, gratiam habeo.
 fellow citizens, Quirites.
 fellow soldier, commilito.
 few, a few, pauci.
 Fides, Fides.
 field, ager.
 fierce, acer.
 fifty, quinquaginta.
 fill, compleo.
 finally, postremo.
 find, invenio, reperio; cognosco, sentio.
 find out, reperio.
 finger, digitus.
 finish, perficio.
 first, primus; (*of month*), Kalendae.
 five, quinque.
 flee, fugio, refugio.
 fleet, classis.
 flight, fuga.
 flock, pecus.
 follow, sequor.
 following, the, is, hic.
 foot, pes.
 for, conj., nam, enim.
 for, prep., pro. and abl.
 for the reason that, quod.
 for the sake of, causa.
 force, vis.
 forces, copiae.

forest, silva.
 forget, obliviscor.
 forgetting, oblivio.
 forgive, ignosco.
 fortification, munitio.
 fortune, fortuna.
 forum, forum.
 four hundred, quadringenti.
 free, libero.
 freely, libere.
 frequently, saepe.
 friend, amicus; *see their friends.*
 frighten, commoveo, terreo.
 from, e (ex), a (ab), de and abl.; *with verbal in -ing*, quominus.
 full, summus; (*speed*), superl. of magnus.
 fully, plane.
 furthermore, quid (29).

G

gain, adipiscor, assequor; (*victory*) pario, reporto.
 gain possession of, potior.
 Gaius, Gaius; *abbreviated C.*
 Galba, Galba.
 Gallic, Gallicus.
 garden, hortus.
 garments, vestis.
 gate, porta.
 gather, colligo, cogo; convenio.
 Gaul, Gallia.
 Gauls, the, Galli.
 general, imperator, dux.
 Germans, Germani.

get possession of, potior.

get water, aquor.

gift, munus, donum. •

girl, puella, virgo.

give, do, praebeo; (*honor*),
habeo.

give in marriage, in matri-
monium do.

give orders, iubeo, impero.

give up, trado.

gladly, libenter.

glory, gloria.

go, eo, abeo, proficiscor, se
conferre, venio; (*outside*),
prodeo.

go forth, exeo.

goat, caper.

god, deus.

gold, *adj.*, aureus.

gold, *n.*, aurum.

golden, aureus.

good, bonus.

governor, praetor.

great, magnus; (*beauty, etc.*),
insignis; (*weight*), grandis.

greatest, summus.

Greece, Graecia.

Greek, Graecus.

Greeks, the, Graeci.

guard, custodio.

guards, custodiae.

H

had not, nisi.

Hamilcar, Hamilcar.

hand, manus.

handsome, pulcher, formosus.

Hanno, Hanno.

happen, accido, fio, sum.

harass, lacesso.

harbor, portus.

hard, durus.

harsh, asper.

haste, celeritas.

hasten, propero.

hastily, celeriter.

hatred, odium.

have, habeo.

he, is, ille, ipse; *reflex.* sui.

*Mostly untranslated; at
beginning of sentence, the
rel. often may be used.*

hear, audio.

hearty (*thanks*), magnus.

heir, heres.

Helen, Helena.

help, adiuvo, auxilio sum,
auxilio venio, auxilium
fero.

Hercules, Hercules.

here, ubi (12).

here, be, adsum.

herself, ipsa; *reflex.*, sui.

hesitate, dubito, cunctor.

hesitation, cunctatio.

hidden, reconditus.

high (*price*), magnus.

highest, summus.

high priest, pontifex maxi-
mus.

hill; collis.

himself, ipse; *reflex.*, sui.

his, eius; *reflex.*; suus; *often
untranslated.*

- his men**, *reflex.*, sui.
his own, *ipsius*; *reflex.*, suus
in emphatic position; suus
ipsius (45).
his property, *reflex.*, sua.
hold, censeo.
holiday, dies festus.
home, domus, domicilium.
honor, *n.*, honor.
honor, *v.*, honorem tribuo.
hope, *n.*, spes.
hope, *v.*, spero.
horse, equus.
horseman, eques.
Hortensius, Hortensius.
hostile, inimicus.
house, aedes, domus.
how, (*degree*) quam; (*manner*)
 quo modo.
how great, quantus.
how many, quot.
however, sed, autem, tamen;
 ac (47).
however if, sin autem.
human, humanus.
human being, homo.
hurry, propero.
- I
- I**, ego; *often untranslated*.
idea, causa *in purpose clause*.
if, si. *See but if and however*
if.
if not, nisi.
ill, aeger.
illness, morbus.
illustrious, clarus.
- image**, imago.
immortal, immortalis.
impossible, be, fieri non posse.
imprison, in vincula conicio.
imprisoned, be, in vinculis
 habeo (*pass.*).
imprudence, temeritas.
in, *in and abl.*; (*motion*), *in*
and acc.
in a body, universus.
in a short time, brevi.
in behalf of, pro *and abl.*
in case, si.
in every direction, omnes
 in partes.
in fact, quin etiam, re vera.
in haste, celeriter.
in no wise, *in neg. clause*,
 quid (1).
in order that, *with following*
comparative, quo.
in order that not, ne.
in order to, ut; *with follow-*
ing comparative, quo.
in place of, pro *and abl.*
in regard to, de *and abl.*
in the city, urbanus.
in the distance, procul.
in this manner, **in this way**,
 ita, sic.
in vain, frustra.
inasmuch as, cum, quod.
incisive, acer.
increase, cresco.
indeed, quin etiam, re vera.
indicate, monstro, significo,
 patefacio.

induce, persuadeo.
infer, iudicó.
inflict, infero.
inform, certiore[m] facio.
inhabitant, incola.
inheritance, hereditas.
injure, noceo.
injury, iniuria.
inn, deversorium.
innkeeper, caupo.
innocent, insons, innocens.
inscribe, inscribo.
interests, res (*plu.*).
into, in *and acc.*

into it, (*beginning sentence*),
 quo (12).

into which, quo.

invite, arcesso.
island, insula.
issue order, impero.
it, its; *see he and his*.
Italian, Italicus.
Italy, Italia.
itself, ipsum; *reflex.*, sui.

J

jar, amphora.
join, se coniungere cum *and*
abl.
journey, iter facio.
joy, gaudium.
judge, existimo.
judgment, iudicium.
Juno, Iuno.
Jupiter, Iupiter.
juror, juryman, iudex.
just, *adj.*, aequus.

just as, ut, perinde ut.
just as though, perinde
 quasi.
justice, iustitia.

K

keep, retineo, habeo, contineo.
kill, interficio, occido.
kill off, interficio.
king, rex.
kingdom, regnum.
know, scio; cognosco (41).
known, notus.

L

lad, adulescens.
Laelius, Laelius.
land, egredior ex *and abl.*
lands, fines.
large, magnus.
Larissa, Larissa.
last, proximus.
lately, nuper.
later, post.
latter, the, ille; *beginning*
sentence, sometimes qui.
laugh, risus.
law, lex.
lead, duco; (*to*) adduco.
lead out, educo.
leader, dux; princeps.
learn, cognosco, intellego,
 reperio.
learn of, cognosco.
leave, relinquo, desero; abeo,
 discedo, proficiscor, egre-
 dior (*ex and abl.*).

legion, legio.
 let slip, dimitto.
 letter, litterae.
 lieutenant, legatus.
 life, vita.
 like, similis.
 likely, veri similis.
 likeness, simulacrum, similitudo.
 linger, moror, maneo.
 little, *adj.*, parvus.
 little, *adv.*, parum.
 little later, a, paulo post.
 live, vivo, sum.
 live by plundering, latrocinor.
 lofty, editus.
 long, *adj.*, diutinus.
 long, *adv.*, diu.
 long before, multo ante.
 look about, circumspicio.
 lose, amitto, dimitto.
 lost, be, pereo.
 loss, damnum.
 love more, pluris facio.
 Lydia, Lydia.

M

Macedonia, Macedonia.
 magistrate, magistratus.
 maiden, puella.
 make (*arrangement*), constituo.
 make known, expono.
 make speech, orationem habeo.
 make use of, utor.
 make way (*to*), se conferre.

Malta, Melita.
 man, homo, vir; is; *sometimes untranslated.*
 man, the, ille; *beginning sentence, sometimes qui.*
 many, many a, many of, multi.
 many more, multo frequentiores.
 march, iter facio.
 march forth, proficiscor.
 Marcus, Marcus, *abbreviated M.*
 marriage, matrimonium.
 marvellous, mirabilis, mirandus.
 Masinissa, Masinissa.
 mass, cogo.
 master, dominus.
 matter, res; *sometimes included in neut. pro. or adj.*
 means, modus; *see by this means.*
 meet, convenio, offendo; *congruor cum and abl. (18).*
 Megara, Megara (*fem. sing. and neut. plu.*).
 memory, memoria.
 Mens, Mens.
 mention, commemoro.
 mercy, humanitas.
 mere, ipse.
 merely, tantum.
 messenger, nuntius.
 metal, metallum.
 might, possum.

mind, animus.
Minerva, Minerva.
money, pecunia.
month, mensis.
monument, monumentum.
more, magis; amplius; *see*
 love more.
moreover, porro.
most, maxime.
mother, mater.
mountain, mons.
mouth, os.
move, incendo (12).
much, *adj.*, magnus, multus,
 amplius.
much, *adv.*, vehementer; *with*
 interest, maxime; *see*
 more and most.
murder, *n.*, caedes.
murder, *v.*, neco.
Muses, Musae.
must, *gerundive*.
my, meus; *often untranslated*.
myself, *oblique cases of ego*;
intensive, ipse.

N

name, nomen.
nation, gens.
near, prope, haud procul; *see*
 draw near.
 nearest, proximus.
 nearly, paene.
negligence, neglegentia.
neighboring, finitimus.
never, numquam; *see* and
 never.

never even, ne . . . quidem
 umquam (26).
nevertheless, tamen.
new, novus.
news, novum.
next, proximus.
night, nox; *see* one night.
no, *adj.* nullus.
 no one, nemo; *see* and no
 one and that no one.
no, *adv. acc.*, nihil.
noble, notus.
none, nemo.
not, non; (*hortatory*) ne; *see*
 had not.
not at all, nullo modo.
not care, nolo.
not even, ne . . . quidem.
not only . . . but also, non
 solum . . . sed etiam.
not to, ne.
not true, falsus.
not wish, nolo.
not yet, nondum.
note, animadverto.
noted, nobilis.
noteworthy, insignis, nobilis.
nothing, nihil; *see* and nothing.
notice, animadverto.
now, nunc, iam.
number, numerus.
numerous, multi.

O

obey, pareo.
obligation; *see* feel under
 obligation.

- oblige, cogo.
occasion, occasio, tempus;
 causa; *see on this occasion.*
odium, odium.
of, e (ex); (= 'from') a (ab);
 (= 'concerning') de and abl.
of age, use natus.
of Athens, Atheniensis.
of August, Sextilis.
of character, probus.
of courage, fortis.
of course, scilicet.
of discretion, prudens.
of distinction, clarus, nobilis.
of fortitude, fortis.
of his, *reflex.*, suus.
of influence, potens.
of integrity, fidelis.
of intelligence, prudens.
of justice, aequus.
of mine, meus.
of note, nobilis.
of piety, sanctus.
of reputation, nobilis, clarus.
of Sicily, Siciliensis.
of standing, nobilis.
of the king's, regius.
of the sort, eius modi.
of valor, fortis.
of wealth, dives, locuples.
office, honor.
officer, praepositus, legatus;
 magistratus.
often, saepe.
olive, oliva.
- on**, in and abl.; (*motion*), in
 and acc.; (= 'concerning')
 de and abl.
on all sides, undique.
on condition that, si.
on every hand, undique.
on horseback, equo vectus.
on one occasion, olim.
on the ground that, quod.
on the other hand, autem.
on the other side of, trans.
on this occasion, tum.
on this wise, ita.
once, olim, quondam; semel.
once more, rursus.
one, unus, quidam; (*of two*),
 alter; *sometimes translated by indefinite second singular.*
one day, olim.
one night, noctu.
one thing . . . another thing, aliud . . . aliud.
only, *adj.*, solus.
only, *adv.*, solum, tantum.
open (*letter*), solvo
openly, palam.
opinion, sententia.
opportunity, facultas, occasio,
 opportunitas.
oppress, opprimo.
or, aut.
 or not, necne.
orator, orator.
order, *n.*, imperium.
order, *v.*, iubeo, impero.
other, alius.

other, the, ceteri; (*of two*)
alter.
others, alii.
others, the, ceteri.
ought, *gerundive*; oportet.
our, noster.
our men, nostri.
our own, noster *in emphatic position*.
ourselves, *oblique cases of nos*.
out of, e (ex) *and abl*.
outside, extra *and acc*.
own, gen. of ipse. *See his*
own, etc.

P

pain, molestia, dolor.
paint, pingo.
painter, pictor.
palm, palma.
panicstricken, perterritus.
part, pars.
pass (*by*), praetereo; (*through*)
iter facio.
peace, quies.
people, populus; homines;
often untranslated; (of town) oppidani.
people of Syracuse, Syracusani.
perceive, sentio.
perhaps, fortasse.
perish, pereo.
Persian, Persicus.
Persians, the, Persae.
person, homo, vir.
persuade, persuadeo.

Pharsalus, Pharsalus.
Philo, Philo.
philosopher, philosophus.
physician, medicus.
picture, tabula, pictura.
pirate, pirata.
place, *n.*, locus.
place, *v.*, loco, pono.
plan, *n.*, consilium.
plan, *v.*, constituo.
plant, sero.
plead (*case*), dico.
pleasure, voluptas.
plot, consilium, dolus.
poet, poeta.
point, locus.
point out, dico.
Pompey, Pompeius.
Pontus, Pontus.
poor, pauper; miser.
port, portus.
position, locus.
possess, habeo, possideo.
possessions, res (*plu.*), bona.
possible, quam *with superl. of*
adj. (16).
possible for, be, use possum.
posterity, posteritas.
power, auctoritas, potestas.
praetor, praetor.
praise, laus.
predict, praedico.
prefer, malo.
presently, brevi.
preserve, conservo.
pretend, simulo.
prevail, supero.

prevent, prohibeo.
 previous, superior.
 previously, antea, prius.
 price, *omitted in translation*.
 priest, pontifex, sacerdos.
 prison; *see* send to prison
 prisoner, captivus.
 proceed, proveho (*pass.*), proficiscor.
 proceeding, res.
 produce, efficio.
 promise, *n.*, promissum.
 promise, *v.*, polliceor.
 property, res (*sing. and plu.*).
 prosperous, felix.
 protection, praesidium.
 provide, praebeo.
 province, provincia.
 Ptolemy, Ptolemaeus.
 public, publicus.
 Publius, Publius, *abbreviated*
 P.
 purpose, causa *in purpose*
clause.
 put in charge (command),
 praeficio.
 put in hands of, defero ad
and acc.
 put to death, interficio.
 put to flight, fugo.
 Pyro, Pyro.

Q

quaestor, quaestor.
 queen, regina.
 quickly, celeriter.
 quietly, clam.

Quintus, Quintus, *abbreviated*
Q.
 quite, plane.

R

rain, imber.
 rapidly, celeriter.
 rare, singularis.
 ratify, ratum habeo.
 reach, pervenio ad *and in*
with acc.
 read, lego.
 readily, facile.
 ready, paratus.
 ready be, volo.
 real, verus.
 realize, sentio, intellego.
 really, vere.
 reason, causa; *see* for the
 reason that.
 recall, meminī, recordor; re-
 voco.
 receive, accipio.
 recklessness, audacia.
 recognize, agnosco.
 recollection, recordatio.
 record, commemoro, expono.
 recover, recipio.
 refuse, nolo, recuso.
 regard, habeo.
 regarding, de *and abl.*
 regret, paenitet.
 Regulus, Regulus.
 reign, regno.
 relate, dico, narro, trado, fero.
 remain, moror, maneo, re-
 maheo.

- remarkable**, mirabilis, notabilis.
remedy, remedium.
remember, memini.
remove, removeo.
render thanks, gratias ago.
reown, laus.
reply, inquam.
report, dico, trado; defero (ad).
rescue, libero.
resist, resisto.
rest of, the, reliquus.
restore, restituo, reficio.
retain, retineo.
retreat, se recipere.
return, revertor, redeo; reddo, remitto.
reverse, detrimentum.
reward, praemium.
rich, locuples, dives.
right, *adj.*, aequus.
right, *n.*, ius, honestum.
ring, anulus.
river, flumen.
road, iter, via.
rob, spolio.
rock, saxum.
Roman, *adj. and n.*, Romanus.
Romans, the, Romani.
Rome, Roma.
roof, tectum.
root, radix.
rouse, excito.
route, via.
rule, rego; regno.
rumored, be, dico (*pass.*).
run (to), advolo; *see story runs.*
- run forward**, procuro.
run up, accuro.
rush in, inrumpa.
- S**
- sacrifice**, immolo.
sadly, maestus.
safe, incolumis, tutus.
safely, *use* incolumis.
safety, salus.
sail, n., velum.
sail, v., navigo, navem solvo, navem conscendo, veho (*pass.*); *see set sail.*
sailor, nauta.
sake, causa *in purpose clause.*
same, the, idem.
Sardis, Sardes (*plu.*).
satisfy, satisfacio.
satrap, satrapes, praetor.
save, conservo.
say, dico, trado, inquam.
scale, ascendo.
scarcely, vix.
scatter, dispergo.
science, ars.
scout, explorer.
sea, mare.
second, a, alter.
second time, a, iterum.
secretly, clam.
secure, reperio, invenio.
securely, tuto.
see, video, sentio, cerno, intellego, animadverto; convenio.
seek, quaero.

- seem, videor.
 seize, arripio.
 select, deligo.
 sell, vendo.
 senate, senatus.
 senate-house, curia.
 senator, senator.
 send, mitto, dimitto (27).
 send in, immitto.
 send to prison, in custodiam
 trado.
 serpent, serpens.
 servitude, servitus.
 Servius, Servius, *abbreviated*
 Ser.
 sesterce, sestertius.
 set forth, expono.
 set out, proficiscor.
 set sail, navem solvo.
 set the sails, vela facio.
 several, complures.
 shade, umbra.
 ship, navis.
 shore, litus.
 shortly, brevi.
 shortly afterward, paulo
 post.
 should, debeo; *often translated*
 by gerundive or infin.
 show, doceo, demonstro,
 ostendo.
 shrine, delubrum.
 Sicilian, *adj.*, Siculus.
 Sicilian, *n.*, homo Siculus.
 Sicilians, the, Siculi.
 Sicily, Sicilia.
 sick, aeger.
- side, pars.
 signal, signum.
 silver, argentum.
 similar, similis.
 simply, tantum.
 simultaneously, simul.
 single, a, unus.
 sister, soror.
 sit, sedeo.
 situated, situs.
 six, sex.
 sixty, sexaginta.
 size, magnitudo.
 skill, sollertia, prudentia.
 sky, caelum.
 slave, servus.
 small, parvus.
 snow, nix.
 so, *adv.*, ita, sic; (*degree*) tam.
 so much . . . as, tam
 . . . quam.
 so, *conj.*, itaque, igitur, quare.
 so that, *with following com-*
 par., quo.
 so that no one, ne quis.
 Socrates, Socrates.
 soldier, miles.
 some, quidam, aliquot; *after*
 si, ne, etc., shorter form of
 aliquis; *usually omitted in*
 such phrases as 'there are
 some who.'
 some . . . others, alii . . .
 alii.
 someone, *after si, ne, etc.*, quis.
 something, aliquid; *after si, ne,*
 etc., quid.

- sometimes, non numquam.
 son, filius.
 soon, brevi, mox.
 sorry, be, paenitet.
 sort, modus: *see this sort of.*
 sound, *n.*, sonus.
 sound, *v.*, cano.
 sow, sero.
 spare, parco, conservo.
 Sparta, Sparta.
 Spartans, the, Lacedaemonii.
 speak, dico, loquor, colloquor, inquam, dissero.
 speaker, orator.
 speech, oratio; *see make speech.*
 speed, celeritas.
 splendid, praeclarus, *superl.* of bonus.
 spoil, spolio.
 spot, locus.
 spring, fons.
 stand, sto.
 stand before, adsum.
 start, proficiscor.
 state, *n.*, civitas.
 state, *v.*, confirmo.
 station, colloco.
 statue, statua.
 steadily, semper, usque.
 steal, aufero.
 stealthily, clam.
 still, iam.
 stir, incendo.
 stone, saxum.
 stop, moror.
 story, fabula, fama, res.
 story runs, the, memoriae traditum est.
 strange, mirabilis.
 strength, vires.
 strip, nudo.
 strong, validus.
 study, studium.
 subdue, vinco.
 subject, res.
 subsequently, postea.
 such, *adj.*, talis, tantus.
 such a, talis.
 such . . . as, tantus . . . quantus.
 such, *adv.*, tam.
 suddenly, subito.
 suffer (*loss*), facio; (*reverse*) accipio.
 suffered, be, use accido.
 summer, aestas.
 summon, arcesso, evoco.
 superb, *superl.* of bonus.
 supplies, copiae.
 surely, profecto, sine dubio.
 surpass, supero.
 surrender, trado; in dedicationem venio.
 surround, circumvenio.
 suspicion, suspicio.
 sustain, sustineo.
 Syracuse, Syracusae.

 T
 take, potior; (*from*) eripio; (*ship*) conscendo.
 take over, traduco.

- take ship, conscendo.
 take this course, se ita gerere.
 Tarentum, Tarentum.
 taught, be, use disco.
 teach, doceo.
 tell, dico, doceo, narro, expono, aperio.
 tempest, tempestas.
 temple, aedes, templum.
 ten, decem.
 terrify, terreo.
 testimony, testimonium.
 than, quam; often translated by *abl.*
 thank, gratias ago.
 thanks, gratiae; see render thanks.
 that, *conj.*, ut; with verb of fearing, ne; with non dubito, quin.
 that no news, ne quid novi (37).
 that no one, ne quis.
 that . . . not, with verb of fearing, ut.
 that, *demon. pro.*, ille, is; often translated by *rel.* at beginning of sentence; omitted in phrase 'that of.'
 that, *rel. pro.*, qui, quae, quod.
 the, usually untranslated; is, ille.
 Thebans, the, Thebani.
 Thebes, Thebae.
 their, often omitted; eorum; reflex., suus.
 their country, patria.
 their friends, reflex., sui.
 their own, reflex., suus in *emphatic position.*
 them; see they.
 Themistocles, Themistocles.
 themselves, ipsi; reflex., sui.
 then, tum, deinde.
 there, ibi, (*motion*) eo; at beginning of sentence, often ubi, (*motion*) quo.
 therefore, itaque, igitur, quare, quam ob rem.
 thereupon, tum.
 Thessaly, Thessalia.
 they, often untranslated; at beginning of sentence, sometimes qui; ei, illi, ipsi; reflex., sui.
 thing, things, often included in *neut. pro. or adj.*; res.
 thing(s) which, id quod, ea quae.
 think, puto, arbitror, existimo, reor, sentio, credo, cogito, habeo.
 think of, cogito.
 third, tertius.
 thirty, triginta.
 this, hic, is, ille; at beginning of sentence, often qui.
 this latter, ille.
 this same, idem.
 this sort of, talis.
 thoroughly, plane.
 those; see that; omitted in such

<p><i>phrases as 'there are those who.'</i></p> <p>though, quamquam, etsi, cum, si; <i>see as though and just as though.</i></p> <p>thousand(s), milia.</p> <p>three, tres.</p> <p>through, per <i>and acc.</i></p> <p>thus, ita, sic; quo modo, itaque.</p> <p>time, tempus; <i>see second time.</i></p> <p>Tiro, Tiro.</p> <p>to, <i>conj.</i>, ut; <i>with foll. compar.</i>, quo; <i>rel. with subj.</i>; <i>supine in -um</i>; <i>causa with gen.</i></p> <p>to, <i>prep.</i>, ad <i>and in with acc.</i></p> <p>to the house of, ad <i>and acc.</i></p> <p>to the interest of, be, interest.</p> <p>tomb, sepulchrum.</p> <p>too, quoque.</p> <p>top of, summus.</p> <p>torture, cruciatus.</p> <p>touch, tango.</p> <p>toward, ad <i>and acc.</i></p> <p>town, oppidum.</p> <p>townspeople, oppidani.</p> <p>treasure, thesaurus.</p> <p>tree, arbor.</p> <p>trial, iudicium.</p> <p>tribe, natio, gens.</p> <p>trireme, triremis.</p> <p>true, <i>see not true.</i></p> <p>truly, vere.</p> <p>trumpet, tuba.</p>	<p>truth, the, vera (<i>neut. plu.</i>).</p> <p>try, conor.</p> <p>turn, converto.</p> <p>twenty, viginti.</p> <p>two, duo.</p> <p>tyrant, tyrannus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U</p> <p>ultimately, postremo.</p> <p>under, sub <i>and abl.</i></p> <p>undertake, suscipio.</p> <p>unfortunate, miser.</p> <p>unless, nisi.</p> <p>until, dum, donec; <i>after negative</i>, priusquam.</p> <p>unusual, insignis.</p> <p>unwilling, be, nolo.</p> <p>upon, in <i>and abl.</i>; (<i>motion</i>) in <i>and acc.</i></p> <p>upon it, <i>beginning sentence</i>, ubi (39).</p> <p>upper, superior.</p> <p>upright, probus, probatus.</p> <p>uprightness, probitas.</p> <p>urge, hortor, oro.</p> <p>use, utor.</p> <p>used, be, soleo.</p> <p>usually; <i>use soleo.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">V</p> <p>Valerius, Valerius.</p> <p>valley, valles.</p> <p>valor, virtus.</p> <p>value; <i>omitted in translation.</i></p> <p>venture, audeo.</p> <p>Verres, Verres.</p> <p>verse, versus.</p>
--	---

very, the, *adj.*, ipse.
very one, the, idem.
very, *adv.*, vehementer.
Vesontio, Vesontio.
vessel, navis.
victim, hostia.
victory, victoria.
view, sententia.
vine, vitis.
Virtus, Virtus.
vow, *n.*, votum.
vow, *v.*, voveo.

W

wait, exspecto, moror.
wait for, exspecto.
wall, paries.
want, volo.
war, bellum.
warn, moneo.
watch, vigilia.
water, aqua.
way, modus.
wealth, opes.
weight, pondus.
what, *compound rel.*, (ea) quae.
what, *inter.*, quid; quantus.
what sort of, qualis.
whatever, quicumque.
when, cum, postquam, ubi.
whence, unde.
where, ubi; (= 'whence'), unde;
 (= 'whither'), quo.
whereas, autem.
whereupon, tum.
wherever, omnibus locis ubi.

whether, num; utrum.
which, *rel.*, qui.
while, dum, cum; autem;
 etsi.
who, *inter.*, quis.
who, *rel.*, qui.
who . . . not, quin (30).
whole, the whole, totus.
why, cur.
wicked, malus.
wickedness, improbitas, scelus.
wife, uxor.
will, testamentum.
willing, be, volo.
willingly, libenter.
win, pario, reporto.
wind, ventus.
winter, hiems.
wisdom, sapientia.
wise, sapiens. Cf. on this
wise, and in no wise.
wish, *n.*, voluntas.
wish, *v.*, volo.
with, cum and *abl.*
with the idea of, causa.
withdraw, discedo, se recipere;
 reduco.
without, sine and *abl.*
witness, testis.
woman, mulier.
wonderful, mirabilis, insignis.
woods, silva.
word, verbum.
work, opus.
worthy, dignus.
would that, utinam.

wound, vulnero.

write, scribo; (*letter*) do.

writer, scriptor.

wrong, iniuria.

X

Xerxes, Xerxes.

Y

year, annus.

yet, tamen, at, sed.

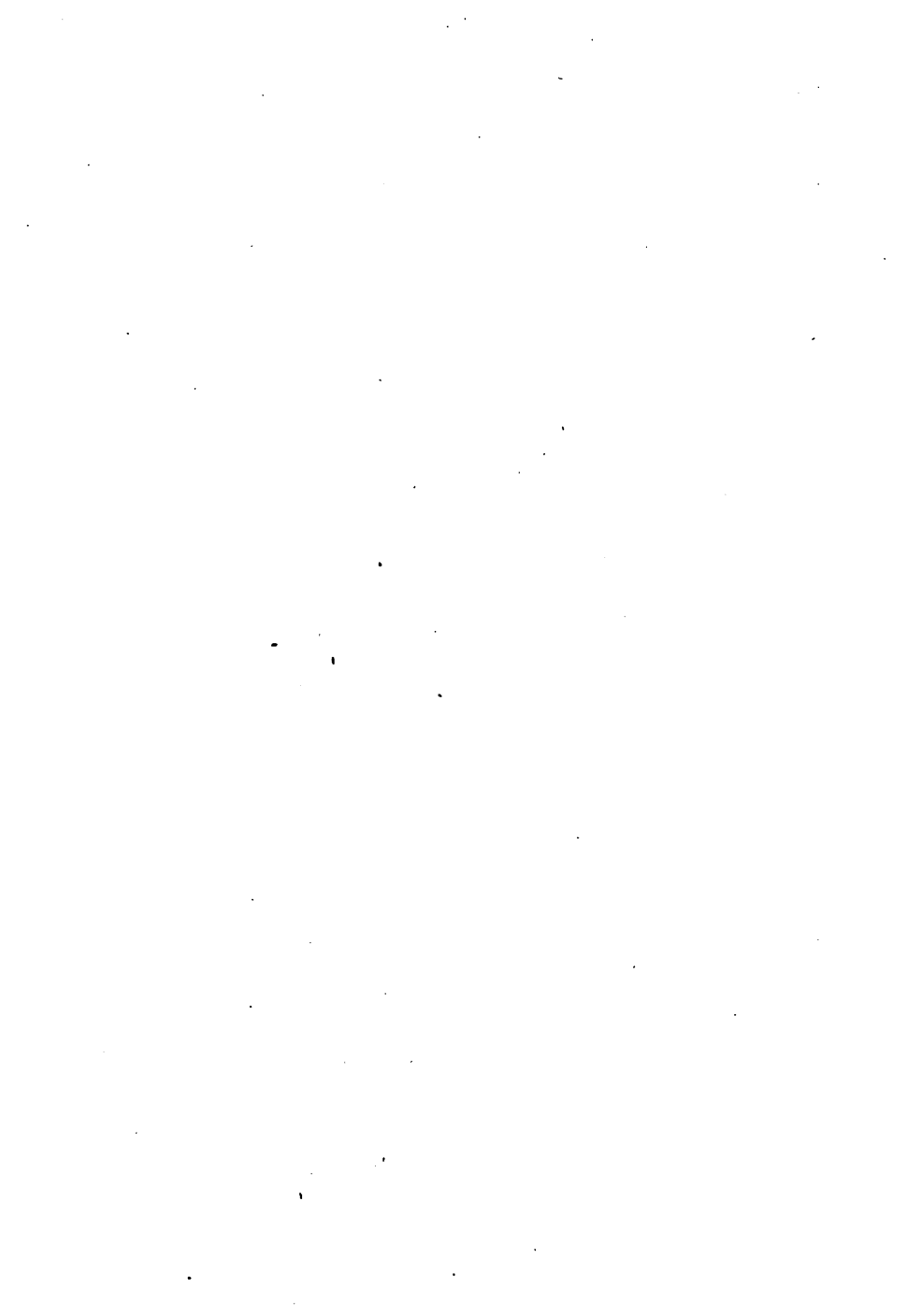
you, tu; *often untranslated.*

young man, iuvenis.

younger, minor.

your, vester.

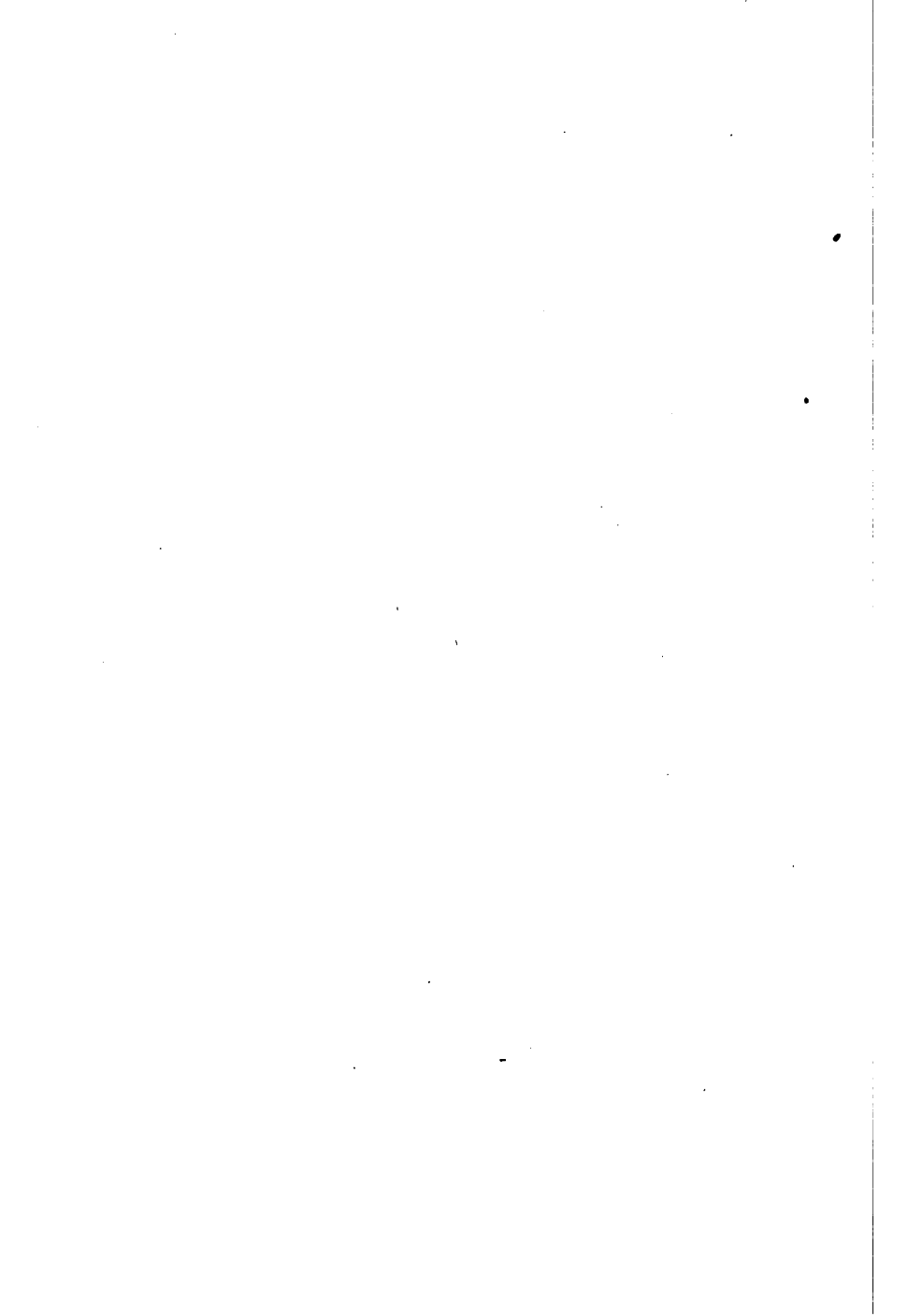
youth, adulescens, iuvenis.

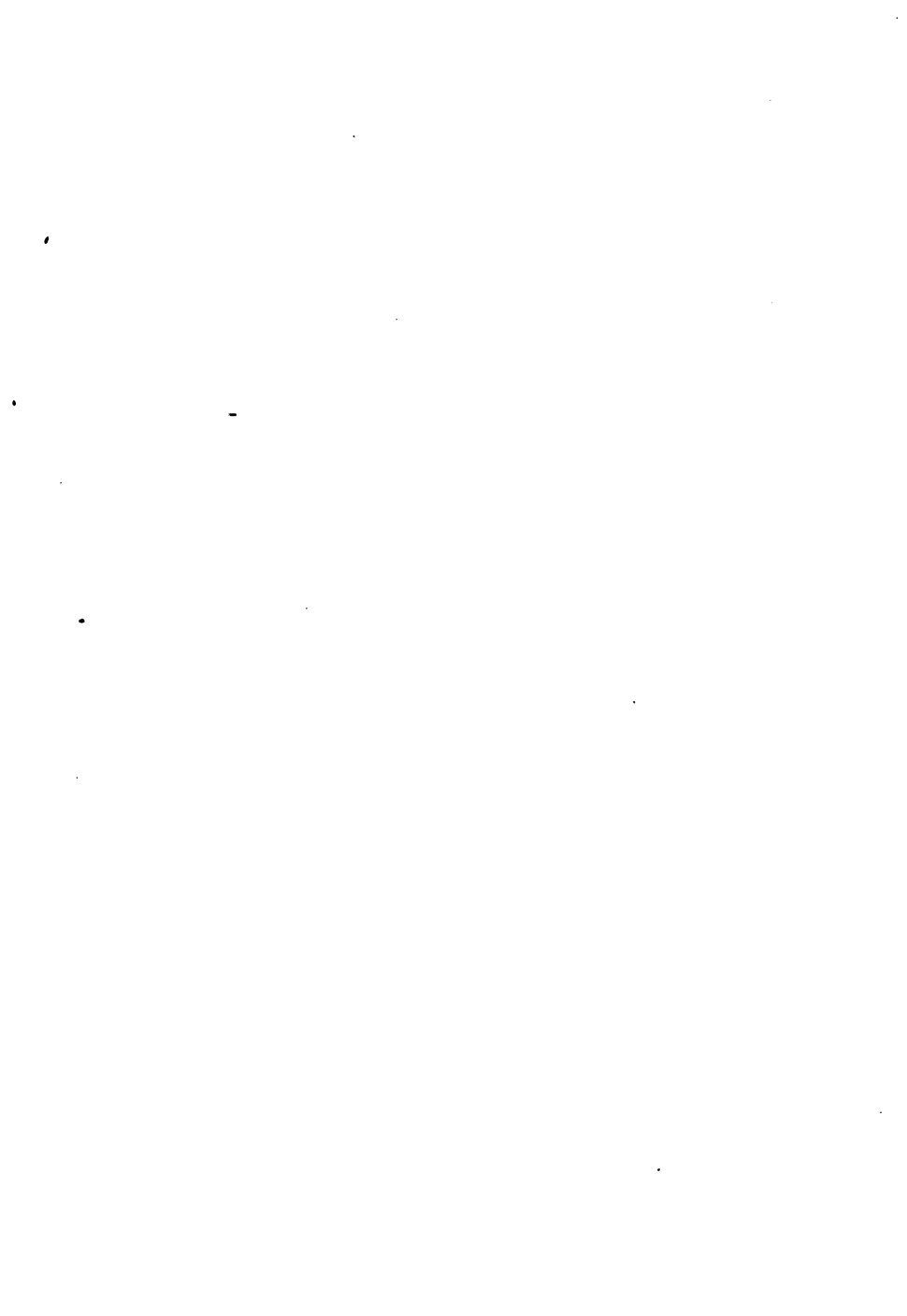












M127519

760f

N987

+

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

